REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,538.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year........Rs. 42 } Including { For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

	April 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Rutnagherry	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingorla	20	,, Negapatam	May 2
,, Carwar	21	,, Pondicherry	3
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	5
,, Cannanore	23	,, Coconada	7
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Vizagapatam	8
,, Calicut	24	,, Bimlipatam	8
,, Beypore	24	,, Gopaulpore	9
,, Cochin	25	,, False Point	10
,, Alleppy	25	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
,, Tuticorin	27		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The s s INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th April 1873, at 2½ P.M.

	April 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSREH	30
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Fao	30
,, Guadur	16	,, Bushire	May 2
,, Muscat	18	,, Bushire	2
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Linga	7
,, Linga	22	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Bahrein	24	,, Muscat	11
,, Kowet	24	,, Guadur	13
,, Fao	26	,, Kurrachee	16
Arrive BUSREH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	19

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 15TH PROXIMO.

THE fine new Screw Steamer RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, 1,966 Register, Captain W. Sergent, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers only. The Saloon and Cabins are on the Quarter Deck; they are efficiently ventilated and well adapted for Families, the Steamer having been specially built for the East India Trade. She carries a Stewardess, and a Surgeon.

Wines, &c., will be supplied on board at moderate prices.

For Rates of Passage, Plan, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
6, Church Lane.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE 10TH APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE fine new full-powered S.S. GRESHAM, 1,811 tons register, Captain E. G. Bulkeley, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck with large sash windows, and there is a handsome dining saloon 80 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL.................. Rs. 500

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH APRIL.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, on or about the 10th April, to be followed by the Extra Steamer CALYPSO, 1,334 Tons, to leave on or about the 25th April 1873. These Steamers have good accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 24th March 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st May 1873.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st June 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 7th April, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about the 20th instant.)

THE Steam-ship WIMBLEDON, 957 nett registered tons, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, £50.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 10th May.)

THE Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 Nett Registered Tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive First Class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
SECOND ,,	£30
FIRST ,, SUEZ	£30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 5th May—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare.................£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

AUSTRALIA......3,648 Tons......600 H.P., on 31st March.
KHEDIVE ....3,742 ,, ...600 ,, on 14th April.
CEYLON ....2,012 ,, ...450 ,, on 28th ,,
DECCAN ....3,128 ,, ...600 ,, on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE.—The STEAM FERRY now plying between BROACH and GOGO will on and after the 7th April next ply between SURAT and GOGO.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 21st March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.,

40, MEADOW STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

10 Cases Eau de Cologne, 1 case muslin dress, 3 cases sarries, 1 case assorted carpets, an invoice of silicate oil paints of different colour, 1 case pins, 40 dozen best pale ale, a few dozen of ginger ale.

On account and risk of the concerned—

200 Boxes Table Candles.

On account and risk of Bora Adamally Akberally :—

8 Cases Soap, 1 case assorted Toys, 1 Case Slate Pencils.

On account and risk of the Indentor Suruffally Budroodeen, ex Steamer Crossby.

8 B—No. 36-75—40 Cases each, 50 Reams White French Foolscap Paper.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar:—

Five Shares of Rupees Eight Hundred and Fifty each, in the Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Company, Limited.

This Company, which was started in 1865, has paid dividend varying from 8 to 30 per cent. The factory at Broach is now in full work, and a good dividend is expected at the next balance.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Land or Ground at Girgaum Back Road.

Under instructions from the executors of the estate of the late Burjorjee Maneckjee Butlewalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., the following valuable land or ground, in 8 parcels:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying, and being on the Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1,887 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of Manoel Antone de Souza, on or towards the west partly by the property of Cowasjee Hormusjee Ghandi, partly by that of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Shroff, and partly by that of Burjorjee Merwanjee Mowjee, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said Cowasjee Hormusjee, partly by that of Dinshaw Jamsetjee Bottlewalla, partly by that of Pestonjee Jehangeerjee Lamna, and partly by that of Mesquitos, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Girgaum Back Road, and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension Tax under No. 296.

List and Extent of the Parcels.

Parcel No. 1— 88 square yard or 1·10-2-9 kathies.
,, No. 2—258-4-9 ,, ,, 3·25-1-9 ditto
,, No. 3—209-5-9 ,, ,, 2·54 ditto
,, No. 4—245-8-9 ,, ,, 3·12-5-9 ditto
,, No. 5—224-7-9 ,, ,, 3·15-4-9 ditto
,, No. 6—251-6-9 ,, ,, 3·18-3-9 ditto
,, No. 7—254-7-9 ,, ,, 3·21-4-9 ditto
,, No. 8—329-8-9 ,, ,, 4·18-7-9 ditto

The plan of the premises can be seen on application to the undersigned.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of really Handsome and select Household Furniture, Glass, Porcelain, and Platedware, at Brighton Villa, Victoria Cross Road, opposite "Sans Souci," Victoria Road, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, 8th April, sale commencing at noon, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above bungalow, the household furniture, &c., &c., the property of Alfred King, Esq., proceeding to England. The same comprises neat cut glassware, dinner and breakfast service, very handsome dessert service, extra quality, electro-plated dish covers, cruet stands, hot water curry dishes, grand sympathetic piano by Soundy & Co., richly carved blackwood furniture by that celebrated maker Rustomjee Nowrojee, of which the like is not now made, consisting of round and pier tables, teapoys, couches, also dining, dressing, washhand and card tables, chiffonier, bookstand, chairs, wardrobes, clothes presses and cupboards, sideboard, camphorwood chest of drawers, 4 post carved bedstead, cots, towel horses, hanging and table kerosine lamps, pictures, lock stitch sewing machine, barometer, astronomical telescope, 4 feet focal length 4 powers in case complete, match rifle and revolver by Whitworth in case, a set of dessert knives and forks in mahogany case, American Victoress kitchen stove, cooking pots, cook-room furniture, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A mail phaeton.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, and TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th and 8th day of April 1873, at about 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee, in Re Allarukia Hajee Jewa Abdoolla, Insolvent, the whole of his Stock-in-trade, consisting of broad cloth, Cashmere, velvet, merino, flannel, alpaca shirts, coloured and white woollen and cotton socks and stockings, hand gloves, neck-ties, white and coloured handkerchiefs, coloured sooltin cloth, canvas for Berlin work, patent and Taylor cotton, coloured silk tresses, rubber elastics, English boots and shoes, coloured braid, brass and mother o'pearl coat buttons, riding corset and whips, tooth, coat and shoe brushes, balmoral and night caps, tremolo concertina, children umbrellas, chamois leather carpet and leather money bags, carpets, candles, stationery, quills, pens and pencils, inks, measuring tapes, cough lozenges, treasury chest, soap, cheese, cupboards and shop furniture, and sundry other miscellaneous articles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

10 Cases Grey Dhoties.
4 do. White Lappets.
2 do. T. Red Mulls.
1 Case White Gauze Lappets.
Few Cases White Scarfs.
5 Sets real China Punch Bowls.

An Invoice of oak painted iron safes of various sizes.

A few articles of furniture of a gentleman, consisting of washing tables, iron bedstead, easy chair, sideboard, screen, &c.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL OFFICERS' CLUB.

AUCTION SALE of the Valuable Furniture, Glass Plated and Crockeryware, a first-class mahogany Slate Bed Billiard Table, by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., complete, 6 and 8 Light Hanging Gas Lamps, Pictures, Books, Garden Plants, Table and Bed Linen, Wines, &c., at the P. & O. Club, on the road leading to the Mazagon Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, the 9th and 10th days of April, instant, sale commencing punctually at 1 P.M. both days, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, the whole of the valuable Furniture, Glass, Plated and Crockery ware of the P. and O. Club, the same comprising neat cut glassware, handsome white and blue dinner service, a large lot of white and blue table dessert, soup and cheese plates, a handsome white and gold transparent dessert service, sets of best electro-plated spoons and forks, curry dishes, cruet stands, dish covers and sundry other requisite articles, best steel table cutlery by Mappin Brothers, &c. There is one large dining-room, which consists of a large dining table in 6 pieces with 2 spare ends, blackwood arm chairs, folding and single screens, sideboards, hatstand, all of well-seasoned blackwood, also a large iron chest, hanging 2 and 6 light gas lamps, a large size Madras coir matting, &c., 1 billiard-room in which there is a first-class solid mahogany slate bed billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., complete, a six light bronze billiard gas lamp, blackwood and teakwood high couches and chairs, punkahs, &c., a large reading-room, consisting of 4 elegantly carved well-seasoned blackwood round tables, a large reading table, without arm chairs, lined horsehair cloth, carved bookstands, teapoys, card tables, pier table, reclining couches, straight and folding arm easy chairs, all of well seasoned blackwood, flower stands, 6 and 8 light hanging gas lamps, China teapoys, first-rate pictures, American chairs, &c. There are in all 9 bed-rooms each, consisting of iron cots with mattresses, pillow, curtains and blankets, complete, washing and dressing tables, hanging dressing glasses, clothes press, towel horse, a bracket of gas lamp, &c., 3 bathrooms, dispense and cook-rooms, containing the usual articles of the requisite furniture, a large lot of valuable books, papers and periodicals, a large lot of garden plants, table and bed linen, a limited quantity of wines of various descriptions, a large lot of China and coir matting, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well known and celebrated makers G. F. Coward & Co., just landed ex s.s. Hilton Philipson.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, comprising 70 packages, consisting of Durham mustard, salad oil, vinegar, assorted pickles, essence of anchovies, Reading, Worcestershire, John Bull, and Harvey sauce, walnut and mushroom catsup, French capers and olives, assorted tart fruits, 3 and 1 lb. assorted jams and jellies, in patent stone jars, assorted candied peel in glass jars, patras currants, Turkey figs, sultana pudding and Muscatel raisins, Jordon almond, tapioca, pearl barley, Scotch oatmeal, bloater paste, smoked Yarmouth bloaters, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FEEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

SMALL COAL FOR SALE.—SUITABLE for BRICK and LIME BURNING or SMITHS' and ENGINE FIRES. Apply to the AGENT of the NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY, Limited, Gadawarra.

4th April 1873.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

		Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied	per doz.	24
SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son.	,,	25
Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	,,	27
Do. Extra fine, Dry.—Yellow Seal	,,	30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	,,	20

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

			Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER	per doz.	quarts	35
NEROBERGER	,,	,,	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	,,	32
Do.	,,	pints	17
RAUENTHALER	,,	quarts	32
RUDESHEIMER	,,	,,	24
Do.	,,	pints	13
NIERSTEINER	,,	quarts	21
BODENHEIMER	,,	,,	18
WALPORZHEIMER (Red)	,,	,,	18
GEISENHEIMER	,,	pints	10

CLARET.

By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	quarts	10
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,,	quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,,	quarts	16
St. JULIEN do. do.	,,	,,	18
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	,,	,,	21

BURGUNDIES,

By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz.	quarts	48
POMMARD	,,	,,	24
SAVIGNY	,,	,,	20
BEAUNE	,,	,,	16
CHABLIS	,,	,,	18

CHAMPAGNE.

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by John Neuberg & Co., Rheims.	per doz.	quarts	40
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Freres	,,	quarts	30
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	16

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Per Doz.	quarts	28
Do.	pints	15

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label	per doz.	Rs. 24
Do. Do. ,, Green Label	,,	,, 27

JUST RECEIVED PER S.S. YEDDO.

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY
STONE AND CO.,

Quarts in Cases of 3 dozen, Rs. 5-12 per doz.
Single dozens Rs. 6.
Pints in Cases of 6 dozen, Rs. 3-12 per doz.
Single dozens Rs. 4.

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy............ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange,

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance......Rs. 10
Single Copy.......................... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FINAL NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS AS TO RETURN OF PREMIUMS PAID UNDER THE ORDER OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

In the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ARBITRATION ACT 1871, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all HOLDERS of POLICIES who PAID a PREMIUM or PREMIUMS in INDIA, under the Order of the Court of Chancery, after 11th August 1869, and have not applied for a return of the same, are required to apply in writing to Mr. C. H. OGBOURNE, of 29, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, the Agent in India of the undersigned, on or before the 30th day of April, instant, for the return thereof, in default of which the amount unclaimed will be treated as and form part of the General Assets of the Company, and all Claims in respect thereof will be barred.—Dated this first day of April 1873.

By Order of the Arbitrator,

SAMUEL LOWELL PRICE, } Joint Official
JOHN YOUNG, } Liquidators.

3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

NOTICES.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

MR. WILLIAM J. COEN, PROFESSIONAL BUILDER and GENERAL CONTRACTOR, ART METAL WORKER, &c., has OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE in APOLLO HOUSE, Fort, from THIS DATE, where all Orders will meet with immediate attention.

Office, Mazagon Road, Providence Art Metal Works, Byculla,
1st April 1873.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS issued on and after 5TH APRIL to 19TH APRIL, both days inclusive, will be available to RETURN upon any day within ten days of day of issue.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 2nd April 1873.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—MEMBERS are informed that the CLUB ROOM, in RAMPART ROW and MEADOW STREET, adjoining the Currency Office, is NOW OPEN.

4th April 1873.

ANY one having CLAIMS against or DEBTS to the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES SINCLAIR, Royal Artillery, are requested to forward the same to the Undersigned on or before the 5th May 1873, after which date no Claims can be taken into consideration.

W. FRENCH, Major, R. A.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Colaba, 4th April 1873.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd April 1873.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES, BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

For full particulars of this popular system of Assurance see the Company's Indian Prospectus, which with any further information may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The TIME for the RECEIPT of TENDERS for the CONTRACT for COLLECTION and DELIVERY of GOODS and PARCELS at Poona and Sholapore, previously advertised, is EXTENDED to TUESDAY, the 15th April, proximo, up to noon, on which day SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Agent's Office.

Full particulars in connection with the Contract can be obtained at the Traffic Offices in Bombay, Poona, and Sholapore.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 29th March 1873.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 per Share, or at the rate of 7½ per cent. on paid-up Capital, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 9th instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from TO-MORROW the 3rd, to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April 1873.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. John Knox Inglis, A.M. Edin.) } With Assistants
Head Mistress—Miss Wartenby, }
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
JOHN PATON, }

Bombay, 1st January 1873.

PURSUANT to Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, The Indian Succession Act 1865, and pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claim against the Estate of BYE MANECKBYE, widow of MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE and daughter of NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE TUSACK, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, who died on or about the 22nd day of August 1872 (the Probate of whose Will with Codicil annexed was on the 31st day of March 1873 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to SAPOORJEE JEWAJEE, one of the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send in particulars of their said Claims in writing within one month from the date hereof to SAPOORJEE JEWAJEE, the Executor, at his house No. 35, Hornby Row, in the Fort of Bombay, and that at the expiration of such last mentioned period the said Executor will distribute the Estate of the said MANECKBYE, widow, deceased, in accordance with the terms of the Will and Codicil, having regard only to such Claims as shall then have been sent in.

All persons indebted to the said Estate of the said MANECKBYE, widow, or having property of the said deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Executor without delay.—Dated this 3rd day of April 1873.

SAPOORJEE JEWAJEE.

NOTICE.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EWEN GRANT deceased—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EWEN GRANT, of the Bombay Army, lately residing in NAIRN, in North Britain, deceased, who died at London on or about the 10th day of August 1871, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects (with the Extract Registered Deed of Settlement, and the Testament Testamentar annexed) were on the 12th day of March 1873 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES PERCY LEITH, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the Members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., at Bombay, are required on or before MONDAY, the 21st day of April 1873, to send to the said Administrator, at his Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the said Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to PATRICK GRANT, JAMES ANDERSON, and LUDOVICK UNWIN, (the three acting Trustees and Executors named in the said Deed of Settlement), having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of March 1873.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., about 170 candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEES WAX, IVORY, and DAMMER will also be SOLD.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, or less, at the request of intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per candy, and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payment to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28½ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resail without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchaser, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, 18th February 1873.

DURING THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Will have ready for inspection at their

ESTABLISHMENT.

23, & 24, APOLLO STREET,

Several large and special Shipments.

A COMFORTABLE AND PERFECT FITTING SHIRT,

IN THE FOLLOWING CHOICE MATERIALS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	Six for	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colour	Six for	28 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached; a strong useful Shirt	Six for	22 8	25 8
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs with the new plain Military Front, for Indian washing	Six for	28 0	31 0
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above	Six for	22 8	25 8
SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country; neat, plain colours or Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk	Six for	52 0	58 0
WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk	Six for	49 0	56 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered fronts	From	7 8	8 8

Special Note.—ASQUITH & Co. have now in Stock Two Hundred Dozens of PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, in various Materials, ready for immediate use.

Cambric Handkerchiefs,

HEMMED AND WASHED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Scotch Lawn, Plain, White, or with Coloured Borders	per dozen.	5 0	6 0
Fine Irish Cambric, very thin and soft, with wide or medium Tape Borders or neat Fancy Cords. These goods are the best manufactured	do. do. do. do.	10 8 12 8 13 8 15 0	12 0 14 0 15 0 17 0
Best French Cambric, hem stitched	do.	22 0	25 0
Fine Irish Cambric with Coloured Borders	do.	15 8	17 8

SUPERIOR HOSIERY,

Double Feet and Heels.

Soft Cotton Socks.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz.	9 8	10 8
Super do. do.	,,	11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Stripes	,,	14 8	16 0
Extra Super do. do.	,,	16 8	18 8
Best Fancy Stripes	,,	18 8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain	,,	25 0	28 0
Best Balbriggan do. pure	,,	28 0	32 0

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS,

Pure, Soft and Shrinkless.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures (Greys)	Per doz.	15 8	17 8
Superfine Drab or Fawn	,,	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes	,,	17 8	19 8
Extra Super, assorted shades; a thin comfortable Sock	,,	21 0	24 0
Stout Merino, Plain Colours for Sportsmen	,,	17 8	19 8

Knickerbockers.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Ribbed Merino, Plain Colours, a special article	per pair	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers	,,	2 0	2 4

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

A special Shipment to hand of the lightest textures. New patterns in INDIA TWEED (a material specially introduced by A. & Co.) in every shade of Colour, light texture, and very strong.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 0
Best Blue Serge, "Yarn Dyed"	27 0	31 0
Mixed Angola Suits	30 0	35 0
Riding Trousers or Breeches	25 0	28 0
Best Angola Trousers from	[illegible] 0	13 0
Visiting or Morning Coats	29 0	33 8
Superfine Dress Suits	75 0	85 0
Extra quality ,, Lined Silk	85 0	95 0

Superior Washing Drills.

		Cash.	Credit.
Fancy Striped Trousers	Six	30 0	31 0
Karkee or White ,,	,,	30 0	34 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

Celebrated Sleeping Kit.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing; the genuine material	10 0	11 8
Taffa Cloth, equal to the best Spun Silk for comfort, at half the price	10 0	11 8
Best Printed Cambric, neat Striped patterns	6 8	7 8
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or Striped patterns. These form a most comfortable Lounge Suit for early morning wear	17 0	19 0
Best Silk and Wool, a most valuable material for those who cannot wear Flannel, offering all the protection	17 8	19 8
Spun Silk, the best made, printed in all Colours, a large choice of the latest patterns for selection.	23 0	26 0

Gents' Banians or Under Vests.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino Banians	Six for	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	,,	19 0	21 0
Best Super, Manufactured to Asquith & Co.'s Special Order, of the Best Merino, Shrinkless	,,	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, a Vest of medium substance	,,	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted half silk; the most comfortable and durable under Vest made	,,	40 0	45 0

New Shapes in Hats.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LINCOLN BENNETT'S Celebrated Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
,, ,, Tall Drab Hats	11 8	13 0
ASQUITH & Co.'s Extra Light Dress Hats	12 8	14 0
,, ,, Tall Drab Hats	9 0	10 0
SMALL FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.		
"Chester," New High Crown, Brown or Dark Grey Felt	5 8	6 8
"Oxford" Black Merino	6 8	7 8
Athol, Tavistock, Byron, Lansdown, Beaufort, York; all new shapes, High, Round, and Flat Crowns	7 0	8 0
Best Felt Widewakes, pure Naples Felt	7 8	8 8

Helmets.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ASQUITH & Co.'s celebrated Shooting Hat, made of Cork and Felt without India Rubber, very compact with Wide Brim. The best production made	13 8	15 0
Extra quality, very stout	16 0	18 0
The Regulation White Helmet	14 8	16 0
Extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, low crown for ordinary wear	8 8	10 0
Tweed Turbans, for Travellers	3 8	4 0
Tweed Caps, plain medium shades	3 8	4 0
Tweed Stitched Hats, perfectly flexible	5 0	6 0
Oxford Boating Straw Hat	3 0	4 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,

MUSIC SALOONS,

ESTABLISHED, 1864.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Instruments tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

HARMONIUMS FROM THE BEST MAKERS.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, VIOLINCELLOS, BASSES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW SHEET MUSIC.

ALL THE POPULAR PIECES AND STANDARD WORKS.

New Music by every Mail.

THE FINE ARTS.

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIAN TO SELECT FROM

PICTURES MOUNTED AND FRAMED TO ORDER IN EVERY STYLE.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY.

SACHE'S PHOTOGRAPHS are now admitted to be the best executed and the best chosen subjects in India, and the largest and cheapest yet produced.

Size 12 by 10—Price Rs. 1½ each.

MR. SACHE HAS JUST COMPLETED A

NEW SERIES OF BOMBAY VIEWS.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.

AS DIFFERENT MAKERS EXCEL IN SPECIAL CLASSES OF WEAPONS, WE DO NOT CONFINE OUR IMPORTATIONS TO ONE MANUFACTURER'S GOODS ONLY. WE ARE HOWEVER SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR

LINCOLN JEFFERIES OF BIRMINGHAM; AND E. LEFAUCHEUX, PARIS.

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

THE celebrated LITTLE WANZER, complete with all necessary fittings to work by hand without stand Rs. 60.

The same complete with Stand, to work by hand or foot, Rs. 75 nett cash.

WHEELER & WILSON NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE on stand with Cover to Machine, complete with all fittings, silver plated Rs. 125.

We are specially appointed Agents for these two kinds.

PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

OR "CARRIES" PATENT ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

The only Genuine, as we are Sole appointed Agents for the Manufacturers.

BEING direct Importers and having no London agency charges to add, we are enabled to sell at a lower rate than any other house in India.

Large size to make 5 pounds of Ice, at each operation, with stove and everything complete.................Rs. 210
Smaller size to make 2½ pounds of Ice, complete..Rs. 147

We have just received a Consignment of the larger size Machines of an IMPROVED KIND, the Boiler being made in one piece, without any join or seam whatever. This class of Machine cannot be had of any other Firm in India.

Nett Price complete as above.......................Rs. 250.

⁂ This is the price usually charged by other Firms for the ordinary apparatus.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

Just Published.

COSMOGRAPHY.

PRICE—Rs. 1.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TOILET LUXURIES.

BY D. S. KEMP & CO.

In view especially of the approaching hot weather and its exhausting influences, we strongly recommend the following preparations, which will be found to increase in no small degree the healthful pleasures of the daily toilet :—

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

A few drops on the Tooth Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder. It produces a most agreeable froth, thoroughly cleanses and whitens the Teeth, is an effective disinfectant, and leaves an abiding fragrance in the mouth. *Unlike solutions of Soap, it does not relax the Gums.* All should use it.

PER BOTTLE—Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 4.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The most agreeable of all Toilet preparations. Immediately arrests the loss of Hair, and will *ensure health to the capillary system during a long life.* It contains no Cantharides or other *irritant*; but acts by protecting and assisting the natural processes.

PER BOTTLE—Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.

Both of the above are shown in the BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

CASHMERE.

DAVIDGE BROTHERS'

CASHMERE BRANCH

WILL be RE-OPENED for the Season during APRIL, and Supplies of every description may be obtained at extremely moderate rates, thus saving much expense and trouble in conveyance of extra baggage.

All intending Travellers should send for

Davidge Brothers' "GUIDE TO CASHMERE."

ISSUED GRATIS.

☞ D. Bros'. places of business are—

MEEAN MEER, PESHAWUR, MURREE, & CASHMERE.

EDUCATION.

VALE HOUSE, SPRING VALE,

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

MR. A. MORSE, M.R.C.P., (for five years a Master in one of the Principal Indian Colleges) receives a limited number of Pupils, chiefly from India, to prepare for the Universities, Cooper's Hill, and other public Examinations.

The delightful climate of Spring Vale is specially recommended by the Faculty for delicate children or those from warm climates. Pupils have the advantage of sea-bathing and boating, besides gymnastics, &c.

REFERENCES PERMITTED TO

M. J. WHITE, Esq., M.A., Principal, Canning College, Lucknow. Revd. S. BURRELL, M.A., Cawnpore. Revd. G. TUBBS, M.A., Reading. R. S. BAZETT, Esq., late E.I.C.S., Reading. Further particulars may be obtained on application, to Mr. MORSE, or to E. HODGES, Esq., Fyzabad.

NOTICES.

CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

17, CHURCH STREET,

BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRMS :

C. W. CARR & Co......Calcutta

CARR & SON.........Conduit Street, London.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned regret to intimate that they have UNAVOIDABLY RUN SHORT of this valuable preparation, owing to recent large demands. They expect further invoices immediately, and will at once announce their arrival.

Orders will be registered.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Agents for India.

TAYLOR'S PATENT ROOFING TILES as used in the NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, Bombay. These Tiles are made of the finest clay and cheaper than corrugated iron, are light, hard, easily fixed, cool and water-tight, handsome in appearance, and everlasting in wear.

For prices and full particulars apply to

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.,
Sole Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for LAYING DOWN the PIPES, &c., required for the Drainage of the Sonapore District.

Plans, Sections, Specification, and Conditions of Contract, can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, where any other information required regarding this Contract will be given.

Tenders should be submitted to the Undersigned on or before the 14th of April, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and endorsed on the Cover "SONAPOOR DRAINAGE."

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, Asso. Inst. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 2nd April 1873.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 19 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Have lately received a choice selection of

Best Pocket Knives

With one, two, three and four blades, by Mappin, and Rodgers.

Sportsmen's Knives,

Containing 2 blades, saw, fleam, rimer, gimblet, corkscrew, turnscrew, pricker, tweezers, &c.... Rs. 8 0
Do. smaller size without saw, fleam and rimer, highly finished .... Rs. 7 8
Do. smaller size with instruments variously assorted .... from Rs. 5 0

Hunting Knives

Of superior quality with strong metal bound stag handles, metal bound leather sheaths, and strong hide belts, with 6 inch blade Rs. 8-0, 7 inch blade .... Rs. 9 0

Scissors.

For Office, cutting out, embroidery, nails, &c.

Cases of Scissors

3 pairs of scissors of sizes in neat case at Rs. 5-8-0, Rs. 8-0-0, Rs. 12-0-0 and .... Rs. 11 0

Quill Pen Menders,

Best quality, horn handle Rs. 5-8, Ivory handle Rs. 8 8.

Razors.

The "Plantagenet" Guard Razor—This may be used with perfect safety by the most inexperienced person, each .... Rs. 5 0
The "Flexible" Razor by Mappin; the extreme thinness of the blade of the razor enables it to be kept in order with less labour than any other; with horn handle Rs. 3, ivory .... Rs. 5 0

A variety of Razors from 12 as. upwards.

Cowvan's Canton Strop.

The Canton or Quadruple Strop is now universally approved, price Rs. 4, Rs. 6.................. Rs. 12 0

Best Badger hair Shaving Brushes, Rs. 2 to Rs. 3

Railway Keys, Dog Culls, Pocket Corkscrews, &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BURLINGTON

HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON IS NOW OPEN,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET,

NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

BAPTY'S BRAN is the BEST FOOD FOR HORSES. Price 10 annas per maund.

SHIP AND CABIN BISCUITS, Superfine kiln-dried FLOUR, (*fresh ground*) always on hand.

BAPTY'S "ROYAL" BISCUITS *reduced* to 6 annas per pound

Confectionary of all descriptions.

Excellent Ice Boxes for sale.

Mill and Bakery, Falkland Road, Fort Shop, 2, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable

COUNTERFEITS

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market

the

Public are hereby Cautioned

against

PURCHASING THE SAME.

They are not only useless as a Perfume,

but

Very injurious to the health.

The well-known Richness and Delicacy

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.

It should be purchased only from

RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,

Asking for the

GENUINE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

Prepared only by

Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

NEW YORK

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 5th April 1873.

Exchange on London has been quiet at slightly lower rates for 3 months' Credit, but 6 months' Bills have hardly had any alteration, the tendency however is in favour of sellers, and for to-day the rates close weak.

Government Paper remains firm at quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight		1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11 13/32d.
Credit Bills,	do.	1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11 21/32d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight		1s. 11 3/16d.
Credit.	do.	1s. 11⅛d. 1s. 11 7/16d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 11 7/16d. 1s. 11½d.
Bank Bills, demand		1s. 10½d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¾
Do. demand......... 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight .... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand......... 100

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 225 to 225½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110⅝
Four & half per cent.	104⅝ to 104½
Four per cent.	102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109¾
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand				4½ per cent.	
Fixed Loans on	do.	to	3 months'	5½	,,
Do.	do.	over 3	do.	6½	,,
Do.	on Merchandise			7½	,,
Cash Credit	do.	to	3 months'	6½	,,
Do.	do.	over 3	do.	6½	,,
Do.	do.			7½	,,
Bank Bills				6½	,,
Mercantile Paper				8½	,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107¼
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Freights.—The market has been dull and little business has been done to-day. The ship Mabel secured 4,000 bales for Liverpool at £2-12-6 early May shipment. Several ships have been offered to arrive at £2-10-0. Consignees of "Canal Steamers" demand £2-18-9 for Liverpool, but shippers refuse to pay more than £2-17-6 to £2-16-3; and without more is doing next week it is not difficult to foresee who will succeed.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. p.t.nl
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d. p.t.nl.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland Steamers—		
	Venice	£3
	Trieste	£3 2s. 6d.
	Liverpool	£3
	Havre	£3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		s.s. Rs. 19 p. ton.; ship Rs. 18 p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market closed quiet but unchanged. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday:—

500 pieces	Grey Shirting	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	at Rs. 4 13 0
503 ,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ ,,	at ,, 5 12 0
750 ,,	,, com.	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 ,,	at ,, 4 3 6
500 ,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	7 ,,	at ,, 4 13 0
1,000 ,,	White Jacconets	40 ,,	20 ,,	at Rs. 2 11	at ,, 3 15 0
300 ,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,		at ,, 2 5 0
300 ,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,		at ,, 2 9 0
300 ,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,		at ,, 2 13 0
300 ,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,		at ,, 3 1 0
300 ,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,		at ,, 3 5 0
1,500 ,,	Grey Madapollams	32 ,,	24 ,,	3 lbs.	at ,, 2 2 6

COTTON.

Owing to the unwillingness of purchasers, a very small business was done on Saturday, and prices ruled in favour of buyers. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday:—

150 candies	New Veravul	Ready	at Rs. 190-92
50 ,,	,, ,,	,,	at ,, 189
50 ,,	,, Mowa	,,	at ,, 218-19½
100 ,,	,, Broach	15 days	at ,, 245
25 ,,	,, Cutch	Ready	at ,, 209
25 ,,	,, Juigaum F. P. B.	,,	at ,, 207
50 ,,	,, Oomrawuttee	,,	at ,, 214

Below we give our closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at Rs. 212 to Rs. 213
,, Akote ,,	at ,, 219 to ,, 220
,, Broach M. G. ,,	at ,, 245 to ,, 246
,, Hingunghaut ,,	at ,, 238 to ,, 242
,, Dhollera (May delivery)	at ,, 215 to ,, 216

YARNS.

The market has been steady, but no change in rates. The following sales are reported:—

2,100 ,,	Water	No. 40's	at 13 7/16as. per lb.
1,800 lbs.	Turkey Red	No. 40's	at 25½ ,,
6,000 ,,	,,	No. 40's	at 25 3/8 ,,
3,000 ,,	,,	No. 20's	at 24 ,,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Inquiries for Alliance Spinning Shares continue to increase; other Spinning and Bank of Bombay shares closed firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₩ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	738¼
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	130
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	231½
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	13·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,455
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	455

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,225
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,560
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	980
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	1,335
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,145
900	1,000	all	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,015
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	2,080
690	2,500	2,400	16p.s	Royal	2,000
00	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,160

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	820
100	500	all	10p.ct	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,900
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,675
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	400
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	840
100	1,500	...		Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	5,650
250	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	6,800
350	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	715
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co.	725
2	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	850
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	635
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	400
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	485
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	100ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,380
50,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	56
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1¾ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	460
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

CALCUTTA.—2nd April.

The following transactions were reported:—
In Government Securities:—
4 per cents, at Rs. 102-2, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.
4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 104-2.
5½ per cents, at Rs. 110-4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Java (s)	Arun	Calcutta, March 13.
6	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, April 3.
	Sjaelland (s)	Holm	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Baroda (s)	Rennoldson	Australia.
	Royal Alexandra	Browning	Liverpool.
	Ville du Temple	Plesson	Calcutta.
	Pembrokeshire	Wilkinson	Madras.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.
	Arabia (s)	Lang	Coast, Calcutta and China.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.
	Rustom (s)	Pead	Coast and Cutch.

The barque T. F. Whitton, Blanchard, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Lorne, to Liverpool.
Ship Athens, to New York.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.
April 2 Orissa (s) .... Suez.

DEPARTURE.
April 2 Orissa (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5th April.

From Liverpool.

Stephensons s, 648 bundles nail-rod iron, H. Allibhoy.

From London.

British Statesman, 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co; 200 cases cognac, C. Palmer & Co.

Callirhœ, 25 cases still hock, Payne & Co.

Yeddo s, 15 bales paper, A. H. Lookmanjee; 10 cases varnish, H. D. Fisher & Co., 45 casks beer, E. Pallonjee; 20 barrels rosin, H. Allibhoy; 158 cases champagne, C. Palmer & Co.

Crosby s, 18 cases oilmanstores, D. Abdoolhoosan; 200 cases brandy, E. Rustomjee Moody; 92 cases porter, J. Nowrojee.

Gresham s, 29 cases oilmanstores, A. K. Shurruffally.

Lorne s, 94 casks pale ale, J. Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5th April.

For Liverpool.

Phaeton, 20 cwts. old iron, T. A. Soolamanjee; 1,000 bundles galls, M. Jetha.

Octavia, 92 bales cotton, G. Puddumsey, 53 bales cotton, T. Dawarakdass.

Thunderbolt, 52 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.

Clara, 60 bales cotton, R. Valjee; 176 bags linseed, S. Bhanjee; 600 bags linseed, P. Desur.

Ambrose, 800 bales cotton, F. Muir & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Atholl s, 84 bales wool, H. Vasonjee and V. Dewchund.

Gresham s, 500 bales cotton, F. Muir & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 5 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.; 1 bale cotton, the London A. & A. Co.; 30 bales wool, K. Ramjee.

Ravensworth Castle, s, 9 bales hides R. Hemraz; 6 bales hides, F. Cassumbhoy; 100 bales cotton H. Clason & Co.; 5 chests dry dinger, and 99 bundles nuxvomica, N. Govindjee.

Bangalese, s, 200 bales cotton, G. Madowjee & Co.; 110 bales cotton, G. Heerjee & Co.; 142 bales cotton, C. Premjee; 100 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.; 54 bales cotton, G. Liladhar.

Yeddo s, 100 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co.; 15 bales cotton, A. T. Essoobbhoy; 6 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Lorne s, 70 tons old iron, W. Nicol & Co.; 1,000 bundles myrabolams, R. Brothers.

Stephenson s, 2,100 bundles coir yarn, N. Govindjee.

Wimbledon s, 80 tons old iron, W. Nicol & Co.

Khedive s, 50 bales wool, C. Ebram.

For London.

Khedive s, 5 bundles E. teeth, S Durvesh.

For Havre.

Fluellin, 500 bundles linseed, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 75 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Khedive s, 100 bales cotton, G. Lockhart & Co.

For Trieste.

Memfi s, 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.; 100 bales cotton, V. Brothers & Co.; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck & Co.

For Venice.

Memfi s, 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

For Suez.

Ellora s, 1 case shawl and handkerchief, H. Ottolla.

For New York.

Athena, 15,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Cathay s, 1 box real coral, F. Amejbhoy; 2 bales cotton, E. Noordin and Co.; 29 chests opium, K. Nopechund; 50 chests opium, E. D Sassoon; 1 case cambay stone, A. Badroodin & Co.; 50 bales twist E. Noordin & Co.; 40 bales twist, 200 bales cotton J. Peerbhoy; 4 bales cotton, E. Nusserwanjee; 1 box silver coin, H. E. H Habib; 7 bundles horns, 1 bag cumminseed, and 1 bag samooderfin, E. F. Momed; 57 bales cotton, K. Sitaldass; 17 chests opium, H. A. Esmall & Co.; 11 chests opium, H. E. H. Habib; 6 chests opium, H. A. Esmall & Co.; 13 chests opium, E. Dadabhoy Lungra & Co.; 16 chests opium, R. Alladinbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Cathay s, 4 chests opium, M. Malloo.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—April 3.

Geoghegan, Assistant Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, on sick leave, from Sattara.

April 4.

Tool, Captain, Deolalee Depot, on leave, from Deolalee.

Lard, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Meerut.

April 5.

Katch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—April 5.

Baikes, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Baroda.

Baugh, Lieutenant, Commandant 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

Chapman, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

Turner, Colonel, 17th Bengal Regiment, on leave, to Australia.

Gordiner, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

April 6.

Geoghegan, Assistant Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Sattara.

The following officers will leave to-day for England:—
Mulcahy, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment, on sick leave.
Pryce, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave.
Dixon, Quarter Master, 55th Regiment, on sick leave.
Sylvester, Surgeon Major, Indian Medical Department, on furlough.

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OF
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WITH SUPPLEMENT.
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

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G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

Cowasjee Merwanjee H.—Your letter has been sent too long after the event.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

DOWLING—March 31st, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Dowling, of a son.

ROSS—March 30th, at Sahebgunge, the wife of Mr. C. Ross, of a daughter.

WATSON—April 2nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. H. Watson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

McMURPHY—MOONEY—March 31st, at St. Thomas' Church, Dehra, Donald McMurphy, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mooney, Esq., Kowlaghur Tea Plantation, Dehra Doon.

SMYTH—CASS—March 29th, at St. Luke's Church, Jullundur, Captain Charles Masterman Smyth, H. M.'s 70th (The Surrey) Regiment, to Anne Elizabeth, only daughter of William Reader Cass, Esq., of Bredington, York.

WHITE—EADE—April 2nd, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. G. T. Dennis, M.A., Civil Chaplain, John White, second son of Joseph White, Esq., Peckham, to Clara Maria, eldest daughter of Robert Eade, Esq., Ipswich, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

DARLING—March 31st, at Bellary, after a short illness, Ella Margaret, infant daughter of Robert Darling, Esq., aged 5 months.

TIERNEY—March 30th, at Ishapore, John Nelson, the beloved infant son of Major E. Tierney, R.A., aged nearly 6 months.

WOOD—March 22nd, at Calcutta, Kenneth James Little, second son of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Wood, aged 7 years and 10 months.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," and the "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1873.

When the Municipal Bill was being trotted through its legal stages, one of the reasons assigned for the undue haste with which it was pushed forward by the Legislative Council, was that it might come into operation at the beginning of the year. It was, we suppose, perceived by Government that the alteration which was to be effected in the constitution of the corporation would cause all interest in the existing corporation to cease and determine at once, and that the body of Justices would not care how soon they were relieved of their public corporate duties and their place supplied by the new corporation. If this was the view which induced the Government members of the Legislative Council to hurry forward the Bill, the event has proved that they have rightly judged the Bench. All interest in municipal affairs has ceased beyond even the anticipations of Government, and the Municipal Commissioner has the course all to himself, he may now enjoy his "walk over" at every meeting that may take place until the formation of the new corporation. Since the beginning of the year, the only notable business in which the Bench of Justices has been engaged was the war of the salaries. The Toolsee discussion is not worth mentioning, as it did not bring up or cause to be brought up the powerful voting forces of the Bench. It is impossible to muster these forces for any really public purpose. Neither a water nor a drainage scheme, nor both combined, would now command a quorum of the Bench, except indeed it be one of those quorums which the law allows to be sufficient after a previously convened meeting had failed to bring twenty-five Justices together in the Durbar room, and to constitute which one Justice appears to be sufficient. We are not quite sure whether the Municipal Commissioner is not himself a sufficient quorum at such a *meeting*. The word "meeting" under the Act would be fully satisfied if the Commissioner were to *meet* the Clerk of the Peace, and that it would be an "extraordinary meeting" of the Bench of Justices admits of no doubt whatever. We say then that the voting forces of the Bench cannot be brought together for any really public purpose, nor can the talking members or the practical members be induced to do their duty as they did before the passing of the new Municipal Bill. Everything is stagnant if not quite dead. There is in fact no existing municipal government, the machinery is all out of joint, and nobody is responsible for anything. There is virtually an interregnum which is becoming a long vacation. And this is a condition of affairs which is very undesirable, view it as we may. On the one hand it is possible to plunge the city into enormous debt and to bind it to the most absurd schemes, and on the other hand it is possible to let the city drift into trouble. To give an example of the latter we may instance the removal of the night soil depot from Boree Bunder. The Bench is pledged to carry out this work, but there is no Bench. Half a dozen Justices may be collected at a meeting to consider this matter, but we very much doubt whether they would like to vote a large sum of money away in a manner which could not well be defended. It is possible, too, for all sorts of unbudgeted expenditure to be voted away at present, as has already been done on more than one occasion.

While this state of stagnation lasts the city is in danger, is in fact misgoverned. This should not be, and we gather from the haste in which the Municipal Bill was pushed on by the Council, that it was not intended to be. It was certainly never intended that there should be the *long vacation* which has already existed. As far as we have any means of knowing, there is no immediate probability of the new Municipal Act coming into operation. For all that we know it may be deferred until next year. If this should happen, who would be found willing to enter the corporation? Not any man who cared a straw for his reputation we should think.

We cannot too strongly urge upon Government the necessity of doing something to put a speedy termination to the existing state of municipal misrule. We do not hear many complaints from the public about the way the corporation is going on, probably because it is expected the new corporation will be immediately formed, and not because there is really nothing to complain about. Instead of there being nothing to be done, the corporation was never more wanted than now, and the sooner the city begins the experiment of trying to work the new Act, the sooner will it be known whether our legislators have succeeded in ascertaining the form of local government that is best adapted for Bombay, or whether they have misunderstood the people and prepared an Act which must collapse the moment it is subjected to the ordinary pressure of business.

Among all the recent as well as the more distant writers on the conditions of civilization in the various nations of the world, it is remarkable how few have accepted the state of the agricultural population as the most important evidence of advancement or retrogression. Most travellers of our times rush through the great cities of the countries they visit and deduce from their condition the stage at which the civilization of the land has arrived. This is partly due to the rapidity at which people travel in these days, but more to the readiness of the public to accept such deductions as accurate. In India its critics hurry through the great capitals, inspect the newest buildings, admire the certainly wonderful evidences of the great energy of their countrymen, converse with a few varnished natives, and write exhaustive books on the "teeming millions" of Hindostan. Even in Europe but few do much more. Except M. Esquiros, we know of no French critic who has taken the trouble to study the habits and characters of the rural English population. How many only visit London and the great manufacturing towns, thinking themselves sufficiently well-informed, after that feat, to write didactic criticisms on the whole English people.

As England is not an appanage of France, and is not governed by a French viceroy, this does not much matter. It is different, however, when the ruling nation receives its impressions of its greatest dependencies from such critics. Unfortunately there is a rooted prejudice in England against reading the lucubrations of those most experienced in the working of the great rural population. The Anglo-Indian has a bad name, and one which is the aversion of the period. It is settled that he is a "bore," and worse can be said of no man. In these days men want their information lightly cooked, and they get so very much of light food, that they rebel against what is really wholesome. When we know what the public reads, and what it accepts as fact, it really makes us ashamed of "public opinion" on unfamiliar questions. People believe in "gup" or in Miss Eden's books, when by the way she mentions the "melodious lowing of the camels" or anything which combines instruction with amusement. India is India, not several distinct and inimical races, but one large country where the people are black, and you can't tell one from the other, and where it is very hot indeed. That one nation in this vast continent requires a totally different set of laws and a different manner of government to another is seldom realised, even in the great governing body, the two Houses. This is very sad no doubt, and as no one will listen to the competent Anglo-Indian, very discouraging. It is curious how people will accept the evidence of town civilisation when it comes from other countries, though they are so thoroughly aware of the immense gulf between the two—town and country—in England. The life in a great city, the extent of its culture, the character of its inhabitants, are as totally and distinctly opposed to those of the agricultural districts as their physique. The Londoner and the Somersetshire labourer are two perfectly distinct races, not understanding one another's languages, having no amusements and no pursuits in common. Surely no one would suppose that the Londoner represents in his manners, physique, opinions, &c., the manners and general intelligence of the major part of England. Nevertheless such is the system on which England judges of India. That school of what the Irish call "blather" the "Bombay Association," sends home two varnished and clever members from Bombay, the most advanced city in India, to represent their country! The great revenue of this country is derived from the agricultural portion of its inhabitants, not from the great towns. In England we have town members and county members, on the principle that it requires one man to represent the town, and another to represent the county. We do not say that the system is strictly carried out, but that is the meaning of it. To represent the interests of India, Bombay sends two essentially metropolitan productions brimful of the ideas of a certain class, and a certain clique of that class, as fit to exemplify the teeming millions, as Jones or Brown of Camberwell would be to represent the agricultural population of England. Much that is frothy, much that is shallow, has come out of that windy society, but this is the "finis" which crowns the work. The wealth of the great towns is no doubt a sign of the wealth of the country, but it is no guarantee that the wealth of the rural districts is equally or fairly distributed. Neither is it a proof of the advance in civilization of the interior. Manchester, representatively, creates the large cities, but the fact that Manchester goods are to be seen in the rural districts, in every village, is no evidence that those villagers are any better off than they used to be. It merely shows that Manchester goods are cheaper than home-made, and that Manchester must be making much money. The great intermediate traders pat the ryots on the back, and say "we have sold you "much long-cloth and have supplied the trades-"men who supply you, therefore we know all "about you. We are sending to England two "of our most highly varnished citizens who "will arrange all your financial affairs for "you, and who, being especially town-bred "men, are peculiarly competent to judge of "what is necessary for you." And when these men reach England they will be received with open arms as representatives of India; and people will say "what singularly "intelligent men these Indians are." And they will write much blatant stuff, and people will gush, oh how plentifully, over them. "Unassuming youths" (who ought to be horse-whipped and would be if they were English and not wretched varnished creatures) will write more trash, and people who so readily detect an imposter among their own countrymen, will wonder at the march of intellect. To our mind nothing is so loathsome as that assumption of any burden, which an honest, modest man would tremble to bear. Some great disaster will happen before the people of England will look below the surface, and will cease to trust not only questions of Indian finance, great as they are, but greater questions still, to frothy babblers, of whom Odger and the Union leaders are the representatives in England among the lower classes, and the Associations and "unassuming "youths," in India, among the unhappily leading native classes. In a future number we will treat of the actual condition of the agricultural classes.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

We see it stated that Mr. Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett intends to establish an Association in opposition to the Bombay Association, to be called the Western India Association. *Native Public Opinion* sets up a wail because it thinks it is not right for anybody to meditate the ruin of the Bombay Association which it has taken twenty years to bring to its present condition. But why should it be assumed that the new society meditates the ruin of the old one? Is it possible that if the new association illuminates certain subjects from its point of view, then the Bombay Association, which for twenty years has been illuminating pet subjects according to its peculiar light, must go to the wall? If this be the case, possibly it argues that the Bombay Association "grievances" cannot stand between two lights—the light of investigations by Europeans in front of it, and that of an intelligent section of the native community behind it—and that the Bombay Association through its organ is aware of this. It is an idiosyncracy of the Bombay Association to suppose that no good can come out of the mind of any other man than Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, the Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, or Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee; but nevertheless we think that the elucidation of questions of native policy can be assisted by the evidence of men like the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassodew and Mr. Rughoonath Narayen. We therefore think a new native association can do no harm. Where there is a real danger threatened to the native community, both Associations will probably concentrate their influence on the point; but where the danger exists only in the minds of one or the other, the Government may arrive at the truth from the reasons advanced on the respective sides. The Bombay Association has done a great deal of good work; but it shows extreme ungenerousness on the part of the community represented by *Native Opinion* to suppose that valuable services may not also be rendered by the new association—an association which must necessarily be influential.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

FRANCE.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 4th April.

The Commons have rejected Mr. Jenkinson's motion favouring a railway through the Euphrates valley.

Mr. Fawcett's new University Bill was introduced yesterday into the House of Commons. The second reading will be on the 21st April.

LONDON, 5th April.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Sir C. Wingfield, admitted that the cost of horses bred in Indian Government studs was excessive. The question of the maintenance of studs, he said, was under consideration.

Lord Enfield, replying to Sir C. Wingfield, said that the French Government have instructed their Naval Commander to prevent Arab slave dhows from carrying the French flag.

The Dutch Chambers have passed a bill suspending the coinage of silver until next November.

Great tightness prevails in the New York money market.

VERSAILLES, 4th April.

The French Academy received the Duke D'Aumale yesterday.

Mr. Buffet (the candidate from the Right) has been elected President of the Assembly by 304 against 285 votes.

MADRID, 5th April.

Senor Figueras has assured the Permanent Committee that the condition of Spain is better than is imagined, and that the public mind was quite calm.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 4th April, Aft.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	90,000 bales.
,, ,, Imports of Cotton.	131,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton	645,000 ,,
,, Week's Sales of Surats	22,000 ,,
,, ,, Imports of Surats.	1,000 ,,
,, Stock of Surats	191,000 ,,

LONDON, 4th April.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dul and heavy; Surats dull and heavy. The London Cotton Market closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera 6⅝d.

Tha Manchester market has been unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	8s. 1½d.
8½ lbs. do.	9s. 9d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 2d.

An advance in the rate of discount is expected.

Arrivals.—H. M. troopship Jumna, Attila and Cella.

LONDON, 5th April.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed heavy and unchanged.

Fair Dollerah 6⅝d.

THE OUTWARD INDIAN MAILS.

ADEN, 5th April.

The s.s. Ceylon, with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay on the 4th at 9 A.M.

Colonel Phayre, Resident at Baroda, is at present in Bombay.

We (*Madras Mail*) have reason to believe that His Excellency the Governor intends to take his departure for the Hills on or about the 23rd instant.

The Yarkand Envoy and his attendants will leave Bombay for Suez by to-day's mail. During his stay here, the Envoy went about a good deal, informing himself as to the "manners and customs of ye Bombayites."

The people in the villages around Fort Michnee have fled in expectation of immediate vengeance being taken for the murder of Major Macdonald. The Major had just inherited a fortune, and was about to leave India.

The *Pioneer* denies that certain specific reductions are to be made in our local army. No projects, it says, of any importance connected with army reform, except those relating to the Stud Department, have been taken in hand this year.

A sanitarium for the station of Kohat has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who lately visited the proposed site at Mir Kwayli, which is situated about fifteen miles from cantonments, and is 4,700 feet above the sea-level.

The Madrasees are now rejoicing because they have had one or two falls of rain. They have had also a slight storm, the effect of which was that a native brig, the Cawder Bux, foundered in six and a half fathoms opposite the P. and O. Co.'s office. No lives were lost. Fears are entertained that a cyclone is near.

The editors of the *Madras Times* and the *Madras Athenæum* are now belabouring each other with hammer and tongs. The latter accuses the former with being jealous of the *Athenæum's* Chit-chat papers, and clenches his denunciations by telling his brother of the *Madras Times* that he had "seen him trip it gaily to a mofussil station and back on a free ticket by railway!"

In the House of Commons on 7th March, Mr. Alderman M'Arthur gave notice that on that day month he would move that, as the chiefs of Fiji and the white residents therein had signified their desire that Great Britain should assume the sovereignty or the protectorate of these islands, it was desirable that Her Majesty's Government, in order to put an end to the existing condition of things in the group, should take steps to carry into effect one or other of those measures.

The Serampore paper points out that the month of December will see several changes among the military officials in high civil appointments, due to Colonels' allowances. Colonel Brooke will leave Rajpootana to be relieved by Colonel Keatinge once more. Colonel Hervey will no longer have an excuse for publishing bulky reports as head of the Thuggee Department, but the appointment of his successor will be difficult. And Colonel Hopkinson must say farewell to Assam, which ought to enter on a new life under a very different style of administration.

The following is the list of the business which was to have been brought forward at the meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to be held on Saturday:—

The Hon. Mr. Dampier to move that the Bill to amend the District Municipal Improvement Act and the District Towns' Act be passed.

The Hon. Mr. Schalch to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses be further considered in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General to move that the time prescribed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of labourers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labour and service, be extended for a fortnight.

The payment by Government to the British India Steam Navigation Company for running vessels once a month between Aden and Zanzibar is to be £10,000 per annum; and the payment to the Union Steam Ship Company for running a monthly steamer between the Cape of Good Hope and Zanzibar £15,000 per annum. The former agreement is to remain in force for ten years from 6th December 1872—"Provided that it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to determine it on the 31st day of January 1880, by giving to the Company six calendar months' notice in writing of his intention so to do in the event of the existing contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company coming to an end at that date and the mail service between England and India *via* Aden not being continued beyond that time,"—and the latter for eight years from 9th February 1873.

The *Friend of India*:—"We regret that Dr. Cayley, for domestic reasons, has been unable to accept the appointment of a member of the mission to Kashgaria. But in Dr. Henderson, who is to take his place, Mr. Forsyth will find one who to professional attainments adds an intimate knowledge of botany and a practical familiarity with photography, and who was his companion in the former mission to Yarkand. Dr. Henderson's book on the scientific results of that mission has long been ready, but we have not noticed its publication. We believe that Mr. Forsyth intends to devote himself specially to collecting information for the Royal Geographical Society and for the Imperial Society of St. Petersburg. During his mission from Lord Mayo and Lord Clarendon, Mr. Forsyth was well received by Russian statesmen and savants, and he will doubtless do his best to reciprocate their kindness, and to obtain for his present service their sympathy and good-will."

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's resolution on the educational budget for the current financial year shows an increase of nearly four lakhs and three quarters in the grant over that of the past year. With reference to the result of the changes made now during the past two years, His Honor observes "that the practical result of the educational arrangements of the past two years has been to make certain savings on the cost of colleges and higher schools for general education, and to spend these savings in teaching natural and practical science to the students of these colleges and schools, and other improvements. No saving has really been secured in the cost of higher education. At the same time large increases have been made to the grants for primary schools, and a considerable sum has been added to the fund available for grants-in-aid to schools of all grades. Whether so large grants can be continued, depends on financial considerations and on questions referred to the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, but for the coming year the means are provided."

MILITARY ITEMS.

We learn that the recommendation of Sir Frederick Haines, K. C. B., that the four regiments of Madras Cavalry should be recruited up to their full strength has been adopted by the Supreme Government, and will be at once carried into effect.—*Bangalore Herald.*

We hear that the six regiments of Mysore Silladar Horse are to be reduced to four; that the pay of the men, which is at present Rs. 22 per mensem, including the keep of their horses, is to be on the same scale as that received by Her Majesty's Native Cavalry; and that the horses, which are now their own property, will in future be supplied by Government. Non-commissioned officers from the Native Cavalry have been engaged to instruct the Silladars in their drill and general military training, and unquestionably they will be all the better for a little rubbing up. Why the Silladars should not be as dashing riders as men of the Native Cavalry is a question. At present they resemble so many scare crows.—*Bangalore Herald.*

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MARCH 11.
(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

Mr. Dickinson—I understand you advocate the permanent fixing of the land revenue?—Yes.

And I also understand, the permanent redemption of the land revenue?—No; I have never advocated that. I think, on the contrary, it was a mistake, except within very narrow limits, such as house property and ground, waste lands and so forth. Then with regard to these waste lands. I think the plan which was adopted at Madras is preferable, namely, to sell them to the highest bidder, subject to a fixed annual contribution. I find it very undesirable to anticipate our resources and break down the resources of the future.

Can you suggest any mode in which, if the land revenue was fixed, there might be in accretion to it in future years if the value of money was diminished?—No doubt it might be done on the principle of the English Tithe Act; but I would not advise it. I think it would detract from the chief virtue of this permanent settlement, namely, the feeling of security which it would diffuse through the country, and I rely upon the general improvement of the country, arising from this arrangement, to compensate any possible loss caused by the depreciation of the currency. I would confine the limitation of the land revenue to those districts which are fully cultivated so as to make that source of revenue dependent on the increase of cultivation.

You have alluded to the surplus of the different local Governments; is there any means of ascertaining what is the surplus of any of the local Governments? Oh yes, it may be arrived at. The army is divided into four different charges, one against the Government of India, one against Madras, one against Bombay, and the fourth against the Home Government, but the truth is, that this item of army expenditure utterly dislocates and confuses the accounts of the different provinces; it exists in such unequal proportions in the different provinces.

Bengal shows a surplus revenue of 12 millions?—Yes.

Bengal pays nothing to the army and it gets the benefit of the whole custom duties paid at Calcutta?—Yes, only as a matter of account.

And it is credited with the whole opium revenue?—Yes, only as a matter of account also, but after making every allowance, Bengal would still have a surplus.

Is it possible by the examination of the accounts now before Parliament to form anything like an approximative idea of what is or is not the financial condition of each of the local Governments?—It might be done, but it would be necessary to take to pieces the existing accounts and put them together again on a new principle.

Then you will have a necessarily arbitrary division of the army charges and of the money derived from customs, opium, and so on?—No; the division of these branches of income and expenditure would not be really arbitrary, because they concern the whole empire. The customs, the salt, and opium revenue on the one hand, and the army on the other concern the whole empire.

What I want to know is whether we or any other person can form the smallest idea of what is the financial condition of each of the eight provinces taken separately?—Well you might take the Punjab as the simplest case. The Punjab at present is in a large deficit, because it is charged with an undue proportion of the army.

Is it not charged with any proportion of the army at all?—Well it ought to be. Take Madras then.

The Government of India itself is thrown into a large deficit by reason of taking the whole charge of the Indian army?—I pointed to the case of Madras. What would have to be done, is to separate the customs and salt—there is no opium at Madras—and then to take the rest of the revenue as properly applicable to the Madras presidency and to set against the remainder the whole of the local civil expenditure. Then the balance would be surplus subject only to the Madras allotment to the general expenditure for the army and the other services administered by the central Government.

On the accounts as at present furnished there are 12 millions of surplus shown as the surplus of Bengal, but from what you say that is absolutely fallacious?—Yes, it is fallacious; because a considerable part of it should belong to the N. W. Provinces for example, some of the salt and a large share of the opium, and a share of the customs duties.

The Madras accounts show a surplus of upwards of 2 millions and Madras is charged nearly 3 millions for the army. That does not mean a surplus?—If that account were properly made out it would show a much larger surplus for Madras, because Madras out of her own revenue has to make provision for army expenditure in Burmah and the Central Provinces.

In Bombay there is a surplus shown of £131,000 and there is a charge of upwards of 3 millions for the army; here again we have a false surplus. I do not understand that; but Bombay sucks all the rest of India.

Bombay is charged with spending a great deal more than its income, but these accounts show that it had produced a surplus?—As long as I remember India, Bombay has always been our financial difficulty. It has been always drawing. It is, however, charged more for the army than can be charged properly, because it is charged with the cost of the troops at Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Indore, and Mhow, which are military stations not within the Bombay Presidency; that is to say, the Bombay Presidency provides a military force for doing the work of Rajpootana and Malwa.

The Chairman—Not the whole of Rajpootana; but the south of Rajpootana only?—Yes, I think so.

Mr. Dickinson—The accounts as furnished to Parliament show that Bombay contributes a very large surplus to the general revenues of the empire?—Well, I can only speak after an examination of the accounts. I think Bombay is credited with the Malwa opium revenue which no more belongs to Bombay than to Madras.

Malwa opium is raised in no part of British India at all—The revenue goes to the Bombay account because the opium goes to Bombay.

If your proposal is right it does not belong to us at all? it belongs to the Malwa people?—No, no; it passes through our territory. Malwa is under great obligation to us.

Ought there not to be a Zollverein in India as in Germany?—Something of that sort would be very desirable by which duties may be taken once for all on the frontier of the native States and the produce divided among them according to their annual revenue and population.

If you were to deal with India on the principles recognised in Germany, goods coming in by sea and paying duty at the coast would pass through the whole country without distinction?—In consequence of the extension of our railway system it becomes necessary to make an arrangement on the principle of the Zollverein.

And the same principle would apply to Malwa opium? The native Chief of Malwa has liberty to levy his own taxes?—Yes; he is at liberty. Happily Malwa opium is not produced only in his territories, and if he takes more than his customary dues from the ryots the cultivation would increase elsewhere.

Would it not result from that state of things that the customs which we receive ought to be divided between ourselves and the central native States of India?—No; I deny that. We are in an imperial position in India; we are the general guardians of India; we are charged with the expense of providing military protection for the whole of India including the great mass of native States. They are in the same state as Bengal would be in if she were allowed to spend her large nominal surplus without any charge for the army and, therefore, I would not on any account disturb the existing arrangement by which we collect the maritime customs duties for the whole of India. But in the native States taken separately, there I allow that a Zollverein is necessary.

Is it your idea that the native States would form any such system?—Well the native States will follow in our wake there as in other things.

If we drive them?—No, no; we should not drive them. Take the Rajah of Jeypore as an example; he has already introduced a rudimentary Parliament; in fact constitutional ideas in a rude sort of way have prevailed in these States to a much greater extent than is ordinarily supposed. As self-government is worked out in our own provinces the native States will follow the example.

Sir David Wedderburn—I think you have a high opinion of the best class of natives?—Yes.

You prefer employing them in responsible offices to employing the inferior class of Europeans?—Certainly to employing the inferior class of Europeans. But there are may valuable men in the subordinate branch of the public service whom we don't class as native, and who combine many of the quantities both of Europeans and natives. A very valuable class of Europeans is also in India, having gone there merely to take their chance.

In the Uncovenanted Service would you have the natives and Europeans paid at the same rate?—When you go below the Covenated Service I can see no distinction; because though natives can live in their own country cheaper than foreigners, it is an object to us to attract to our service the highest class of natives, and they ought to be paid at least as much as any Europeans who may go out as interlopers and take their chance.

Then do you consider that by employing natives we should gain, if not financially, at least politically?—In every way; politically in the way of security, in popularity, and in economy. If the matter is properly conducted the two classes should not be set against each other; because the natives will be fifty to one of the Europeans if they are to be subject to the same tests.

I suppose you would regard the establishment of Cooper's Hill College as a mistake inasmuch as it leads to create a close service of European officers and throws a burden on the finances of India?—It never occurred to me that such a college was necessary or desirable. I should not have proposed it myself.

Mr. Fawcett—How would you begin employing natives?—I would prescribe to the local governments that nobody be admitted to the native service except by competition subject to the same exception as here. The first great thing would be to secure a door to the public service by establishing a competitive system. Nobody, native or European, should enter the public service except by competition. Thus, then, I would begin working from the bottom. Take the customs as an example. I would begin there. There is no doubt that every appointment in the customs might be very properly filled by natives. I did appoint an East Indian custom master in Madras. Then as regards the revenue generally, not merely the land revenue, but stamps and excise and so forth, I would appoint natives as a rule, to all except the very highest situations. Next being appointed to these departments, let them be promoted according to their qualifications. So in the Judicial Department.

Then I understand you to say that you would admit first of all by competition; and then with reference to their future promotion you would allow them to occupy the position for which their abilities qualify them?—Yes; and that is the law; at the time of the transfer that law was passed; but it is not acted upon. And why it is not I cannot conceive.

Then as to the Covenanted Service, the natives are so unfairly handicapped that they are virtually excluded?—That arises from the nature of things. India has been governed from England and by England, and must be to a certain extent. Even if every possible local advantage is allowed, England must exercise an influence over India, and a practical application must be given to this governing power of England in some way or other. I consider that the Civil Service in its old form of patronage and also in the new form of competition, is really of the nature of the regulated channel through which the Government power of England is applied to India. I think it was altogether a mistake to look to the Covenanted Service as the proper mode of bringing forward the natives. As a piece temporary machinery it should gradually contract as the larger and more legitimate local native element extends.

Considering that lately it has improved by the local examination which has been conducted by the University of Oxford and Cambridge, and also by the examination which is conducted by the University of London, and that there is no difficulty in carrying on the examinations in all parts of the world, what objection could there be to allow examinations to be held in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay?—There are grave and solid objections as regards the best interests of the natives themselves. Observe that young men who are obtained by competitive examination are after all only raw material. They have been trying to improve in reference to certain qualities, but still it is a speculation how they will turn out. And the competitive system fails in applying a satisfactory moral test to the man, and that must be ascertained by experience. The natives, especially the Bengalese, are exceedingly quick; they have a wonderful power of imitation and of learning, and their intellect is very quick and vivacious; consequently they would be likely to be extremely successful in these examinations, and it would probably result in a large proportion of young Bengalese entering into the Civil Service. Well, I think that would destroy the whole thing. When we come to actual practical work and to try their power of governing men, they fail to a great extent, and entire discredit would be thrown on the thing. Therefore, I think the plan I have recommended is much safer and better for the natives themselves. They would be admitted into the Uncovenanted Service in their own country with general freedom and in large numbers, and then they would undergo a process of natural selection. Those who turned out well and had the qualities for higher office would attain to higher office; those who had not these qualities would either drop through or remain behind.

But put yourself, or let me put myself, for a moment in the position of a native of India; a solemn promise was given by the Queen that I should be placed in a position of equality with her English subjects, and laws have been passed that I, as a native, should be admitted to the Civil Service. That promise of the Queen has been entirely disregarded; it has been a dead letter, and how long am I to wait until the abilities given me may be recognised, and what security can you give me that what has taken place in the past may not be continued in the future?—I consider that the solemn pledge did not imply any guarantee of any particular mode of admitting the natives. I do not think that competitive examinations held simultaneously in England and in different parts of the world would be for the benefit of the natives themselves.

You misunderstand me. I am not advocating that the holding of such examination would be better; on the contrary I will assume that your plan is better, and I will suppose that your plan would result in all that is expected from it, what security have you that it would be carried out?—Only our good faith. The time of promising is past; the time of acting has come. If we delay much longer to act on our promise the natives will think we are deceiving and mocking them.

What disadvantage would there be in the plan I suggest, supposing that natives after being successful in the first examination should spend two or three years in Enland where people would have more opportunity of judging of their moral quality? I think it is undesirable to give any young man an absolute privilege of employment for life. There is a disadvantage even with reference to our own carefully selected and trained civil service; but there is no help for it. We cannot do without them. With regard to natives it is different, we have a much more suitable mode of initiating the natives into the Indian Civil Service, and then we can have not merely the result of examination which is a presumption of qualities, but will have the result of experience, and so be able to say who are best and fittest, and we can then promote them to the highest appointments. Besides your plan would utterly destroy the Uncovenanted Service.

The arguments you have advanced against giving them employment applies, so far as I understand, to the Cove-

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nanted Service ?—The thing would be much more manageable; the commencing salaries would be much lower, and the natives being in their own in country would be much more easily got rid of if necessary.

I presume from your evidence that you think the only way of getting the Government of India to pay a little more attention to the solemn pledges is to take some action in Parliament by bringing pressure upon them ?—Undoubtedly. Parliament began to give solemn pledges in 1833, and from the Acts since passed it would be well if they were acted upon.

With regard to the Council, I understand from your answers that you think it has so entirely failed in its purposes that there is no chance of improving it, and that you think the best thing is to abolish it altogether ?—I would abolish it altogether and appoint two well paid and selected Under-Secretaries.

That would be a considerable saving to the revenues of India ?—Yes, very large.

Have you considered another advantage, namely, that it would diminish the power of Government in the way of influencing Indian judgment in Parliament by means of dangling an appointment to the Indian Council before the eyes of members ? No doubt; I think the Secretary of State ought to be responsible.

The Chairman—You say "no doubt," but have you any reason to suppose that it is a fact that Government does so influence the judgment of members by dangling these appointments before them ?—No, no; I did not mean to say that: I do not think that the evils to which it has been my duty to call attention are owing to any abuse of patronage.

(To be continued.)

TOOTH-BRUSHES AND DENTIFRICE FOR H. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Immediately after the Regatta on Saturday afternoon last, an incident occurred that deserves to be brought to the notice of the authorities of the Bombay Marine. A party of ladies and gentlemen were amusing themselves with a moonlight cruise in the harbour and were indulging, to a moderate extent, in music and singing. On passing H. M. S. *Dalhousie* (print the name large, Sir, please) their mirth was suddenly interrupted by a voice from the afterpart of the vessel, apparently from one of the port cabins or the poop, demanding, in a most insulting tone, what the party meant by "kicking up a row" in the neighbourhood of the ship. On one of the gentlemen in the boat enquiring who it was that had addressed them, such a filthy expletive was shouted in reply as would have disgraced the forecastle of the most depraved ship in the world, and one which must so have defiled the mouth of the utterer that oceans of water and shiploads of dentifrice would be insufficient for its purification. It was only the presence of the ladies in the boat and the fear of exposing them to further annoyance that prevented an immediate boarding of the vessel, and saved the culprit from the personal chastisement he so richly deserved. It is to be hoped that this will meet the eye of the Superintendent of Marine or the officer commanding H. M. S. Dalhousie, and that strict enquiry will result in the detection and punishment of the offender, who is a disgrace to the vessel and the service to which he belongs. YACHTSMAN.

THE RIOT AT THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

WE have received several letters from Parsee correspondents complaining of a sentence in the description published by us on Saturday of the riot at the Towers of Silence which stated that there was a room in which the dead bodies of Parsees were smeared with ghee and then laid out to be licked by dogs. We can well imagine that such a statement of what is not true is calculated to offend the Parsee community, but there are few Parsees, we hope, who will believe that the sentence was written with the intention of sneering at the Parsee religion. The fact is that the writer of the description of what took place was informed that there was such a custom at the Towers of Silence, and knowing that his informant would not intentionally misinform him, stated it as a fact. For the statement itself and the pain it may have caused the Parsee community, we can do no less than express our sincere regret. But while we have received one or two sensible letters on the subject, we are sorry, for the sake of the Parsee community itself, that we have also received some very silly ones. One written by a contractor, evidently from his style a well-educated man, goes so far as to tell us that the report was one-sided, that it was a "romance constructed with no end of abusive epithets," which charges any one who has read the report knows to be untrue. He then gives his opinion that the land really belongs to the Parsee Punchayet; this question of the ownership is one which can only be dealt with satisfactorily by the civil courts, but we may *en passant* remark that the conduct of the Parsee Punchayet, or those who appeared to be acting for that body, in defying the law, and for this purpose engaging the services of Seedees, Purdasees, and general riff-raff, can have no sensible man's commendation. It is entering the region of the ridiculous, but we are so much amused with it that we cannot help mentioning that our irate contractor correspondent makes it an article of blame against the police that buggies were not provided to take the prisoners to the police station! What next ? Truly we do not believe that such an idea would have occurred to any one in any other part of the world. The following is the most sensible letter we have received on the subject :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish the account in your to-day's issue of the Towers of Silence riots had not been disfigured by the nonsensical sentence about "the room where the Parsees generally place their dead to be licked by dogs" &c. Many of my caste people believe that the sentence has been put in print in spite of knowledge about its untruth simply to degrade the Parsee religion in the eyes of those who do not profess it, and to satisfy the *Gazette's* grudge against natives as a class. I know better than to believe this stuff; I know that the *Gazette* has earned a bad name among us simply because it criticises our shortcomings now and then in deservedly severe terms, and so it is my conviction that you put in this sentence believing in its truth and that you will have no objection to acknowledge your error. Let me assure you and all your readers as a Parsee that not only is there no room close to our *dokhma* for the licking of our dead by dogs, but the action itself would be reckoned by us to have polluted the holy corpse, and to necessitate fresh ceremonies.

Hoping you have not ere this received angrier letters on the subject from the touchy youngsters of my community— W.

One or two of our correspondents have been ungenerous enough to suppose that the sentence was written notwithstanding a certain knowledge on the part of the writer that what he was writing was untrue, and one asserts that no man in Bombay but our reporter could be ignorant of the use for which dogs are wanted in Parsee houses when a person is dying. We believe not one European in a hundred knows really why a dog is wanted, and therefore we have put the question to a highly respectable Parsee gentleman, who thus answers it :—

"As far as I can know anything of the custom from personal observation, it is this. The body of a Parsee, when life is extinct, is taken down from his room to the ground floor; it is washed and purified and laid in clean white clothes on slabs of stone placed in a corner. A tumbler light is placed at a short distance from it. Before the removal of the body to the Towers of Silence, two Parsee priests stand in the door-way and say certain prayers. It is at two, or perhaps three, intervals during the repetition of these prayers that a dog (which is kept ready outside the house) is taken in by a person, who lifts it up in his hands in order to keep it under proper restraint, and so holds it at a distance from the body that the dog may look at it. As soon as the animal has cast a look at the body, it is instantly taken out of the house. The body is then transferred to an iron bier and is carried to the Towers of Silence. This is the whole of the ceremony; and a dog is no longer required. The bier is carried close up to the particular tower of silence (for there are six or seven of them on the hill) in which it is to be placed. The bier is laid on the ground, and the face of the dead one is uncovered to allow the members of the funeral procession to take a last look at it. All persons except the bearers then retire to a covered place to say their prayers; the iron door of the tower, which is fastened with a padlock, is opened; and the body is taken in. Nothing more is done with the body. I can imagine what the superstition about the dog ceremony may be. Of all animals the eye-sight of the dog is, among the Parsees, believed to be so holy and so far free from earthly impurity, as to be able to discern the presence of the Evil Spirit on earth. Thus, while the priests are praying in the door-way, the dog is made to look at the dead body with the notion that its purifying, sacred glance would drive the Evil Spirit away from its vicinity. When the funeral procession is about to start, a Parsee boy employed at the Towers of Silence, who attends at the house of the deceased, is given two or three loaves of bread and a small quantity of ghee (the latter tied up in a green leaf of a tree). When the boy reaches the Parsee dhurmsalla at the foot of the hill on which the Towers of Silence stand, he applies the ghee to pieces of bread and distributes them among the dogs that abound at the dhurmsalla. I can suppose that this practice may possibly have led to a misapprehension."

THE CASE OF THE PARSEE RIOTERS AT THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

OUT of the three or four hundred Parsees Persian Parsees, and others, who caused a riot near the Towers of Silence at Malabar Hill and committed mischief by the destruction of property, on Friday last, seventy-five persons were placed before Mr. Cooper at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday to answer charges of rioting and committing mischief. The charges were laid under sections 147 and 425 of the Indian Penal Code. From an early hour a large mass of Parsees had collected in the compound of the Court, and when the time for the hearing of the case approached, the throng was so excessive that the avenues were blocked up, though these were guarded by policemen who were ranged from the steps of the outer verandah to the top of the staircase. No one was allowed to go into the Court whose presence was not required in connection with the case; but those who could not find standing-room in the compound, got on to the upper storey of a house opposite the Court. As a necessary consequence of the presence of such a vast crowd, their hum and buzz filled the Court. The accommodation in the Court was very small, there being hardly room enough for the counsel and solicitors of the prisoners to sit at the table opposite the Bench, while Reporters of the Press had to be turned out of the places which they had selected as the best for hearing the proceedings, and were placed in a corner in the rear, where they had constantly to prick up their ears to catch the sense of what was said. A chair was an article most difficult to get. Indeed, one of the solicitors present had to fight for one and failed to secure it after all, although he subsequently was fortunate enough to get another. The dock was too small to hold even a tithe of the number of prisoners; and they had to be made to squat on the floor behind the dock in a long line, three deep. Mr. Souter and Mr. Vincent sat on the bench throughout the proceedings. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Peile, jun., appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Starling and Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kaka and other defendants; Mr. Jefferson for Cowasjee Sorabjee; Mr. Sorabjee Bejonjee, pleader, for Cowasjee Bhickajee and two others; and Mr. Chalk for some other defendants.

Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Jefferson said he was under the impression that a court of justice is open to the public; and he was surprised to find that his clerk was prevented by the police from coming into Court.

Mr. Starling said the same thing happened to the clerk who was instructing him.

Mr. Chalk—My clerk was prevented from coming, but I was not with him at the time.

The Magistrate—How is that ? Those connected with the case should not be prevented from coming into the Court. Are all the defendants represented ?

Mr. Chalk—I should imagine not. Some seventy-six are charged, out of which some forty-five only are represented. Perhaps we cannot go to-day so far as the cross-examination of the informant; and it may be necessary to know what the case for the prosecution is.

Mr. Ferguson—I should ask that before witnesses are examined, the names of the prisoners should be called out; otherwise an objection may be made subsequently that they have not been identified.

The clerk called out the names of the defendants.

Mr. Ferguson then opened the case for the prosecution. The prisoners were charged with rioting under section 147 and, secondly, with committing mischief under section 425 of the Penal Code. The first head of charge is that of rioting, which is defined by the Code as an assembly of five or more persons if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is to commit any mischief, or criminal trespass, or other offence. Then section 146 says—"Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of rioting." The learned counsel said that all the persons before the Court, to the number of five and upwards, were guilty of force and violence, and so were guilty of rioting. Then as to the second head of charge, he said they were guilty of destroying certain huts, a tent, and other property, of the value of Rs. 50 and upwards. He did not wish to anticipate what the defence would be. The Parsee Punchayet made some claim to the ground on which the huts stood. So far as the rioting was concerned, it was immaterial to whom the ground belonged, because it did not matter where the rioting took place. The section as to rioting applies even if it took place on a piece of ground of which possession was sought. It applies equally whether the possession is sought for under colour of title or without it, and whether the right which is asserted is a valid or invalid one. The object of the clause is the same as that of the old English Statute, 5 Rich II. sec 1, c. 7, against forcible entries, and is to prevent breaches of the peace by compelling every one who asserts rights, which may be contested, to do so under the authority of law. If the Parsee Punchayet supposed they had a claim to the ground, they should have brought a suit in a court of justice and should not have taken the law into their own hands. Now, the learned counsel said that, although he might not be able to prove that all the prisoners did actually commit violence, the law was that if some of them committed violence, they were all equally guilty. "And justly so," as Mr. Mayne says, "for the countenance and assistance of those who committed no violence rendered possible the conduct of those who actually committed it." The learned counsel argued that every one of those present in the unlawful assembly, whether he took an active part or not, was equally guilty as the persons who set fire to the hut. Now, the facts of the case were these. Cooverjee Pragjee, a Hindoo, and one Jacob Jumall were the joint owners, and were on the 4th instant the joint occupiers of a piece of land situated near the outer wall and on the land side of the Towers of Silence. On the 27th March last, some huts were erected on the land for workmen, and a tent was pitched for the European inspector and furniture supplied for him. Some days afterwards, the attention of Mr. Brown, police superintendent, was one morning called to a number of Seedees, armed with sticks, who were proceeding in the direction of the Towers of Silence. There were no less than sixty-one of them, and they were all arrested with the sticks. Had they taken part in the rioting at a later hour the same day, the 4th instant, it was to be feared that the consequences would have been much more serious than they had been. Some hours subsequently, a large number of Parsees sallied forth from a small gate in the wall of the compound of the Towers of Silence, and a larger number from the front door; and they all went down in a body, about 300 strong, and fell upon the workmen who immediately took to flight. They pulled down the cadjan huts, broke the furniture in the tent, made a clean sweep of everything that stood upon the ground and of every shred of canvas, broke down a timber frame-work of a house, and eventually set the whole on fire. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police were sent for. After having done the work of destruction, the Parsees took refuge in the compound of the Towers of Silence. Mr. Souter, on arrival, called upon them to come out, but they refused. Further assistance was sent for. As they would not open the door, Mr. Souter ordered it to be opened, when most of the Parsees retired into an inner building. It was after some time that they came out and surrendered. The learned counsel believed the seventy-five persons in Court were among those who were taken up at the Towers of Silence that day. There were certain persons among these who acted as ringleaders, and the chief among them were the prisoners Cowasjee Sorabjee, Manockjee Dorabjee, Cowasjee Manockjee, Dossabhoy Manockjee, and Dadabhoy Cowasjee. These five men urged the others on to destroy the property and likewise to offer resistance to the police, which, fortunately for them, they did not do. The principal witnesses for the prosecution would be Mr. Brown, who was present during the whole of these proceedings, Mr. Duffy, Mr. McDermot, and the joint owners and occupiers of the land. The learned counsel said he would also call, if necessary, Mr. Souter and Mr. Vincent, who would throw much light upon the matter. If the prisoners knew what was going to take place, they were all equally guilty, though some may have taken a less active part than others in the work of destruction.

Mr. Brown was called as the first witness.

Mr. James Brown examined by Mr. Ferguson—I am deputy superintendent of the E. division. On the morning of the 4th April last, about 9 o'clock, my duties took me to the part of Malabar Hill between the Parsee Towers of Silence, and the spot for burning municipal sweepings. At 7 o'clock the same morning, the jemadar drew my attention to four Purdesees armed with sticks, who were going in the direction of the Towers of Silence, and in consequence of what he told me, I gave orders for guarding the approaches to the Towers of Silence. Some Seedees and other persons, to the number of sixty-one, armed with bludgeons, were brought down from the Towers of Silence and were detained in custody. At 9 o'clock the same morning, I saw a large number of persons assembled in the Towers of Silence, mostly Persian Parsees. After making the necessary police arrangements, I went to the bungalow of the Commissioner of Police to make a report to him. On my return to the municipal burning ground, I saw a number of Parsees, Persian Parsees, and I believe, Moguls, to the number of 200 or 300, between the burning ground and the Towers of Silence. To the best of my knowledge they were all armed—some were breaking articles of furniture and crockery, and others were throwing different things into the fire. They all seemed to be busy. (Sticks are produced.) Those were the kind of sticks used by the Parsees and Purdesees. I saw this stick (a long pole) in the hand of prisoner Polad Aspaniar, who was about to strike a sepoy with it; and I took the stick from him and gave it to a sepoy. I saw Manockjee Dorabjee inciting the others to go on with the work of demolishing the buildings. It was impossible to hear what he said. He and the second prisoner Cowasjee Sorabjee came up and said to me they were not interfering with the police they were simply destroying the buildings. Cowasjee Manockjee was running here and there, and made himself very useful in pulling things down. I cannot say whether he had a stick in his hand. I noticed that prisoner Dossabhoy Manockjee was present on the ground: I cannot say that I noticed any particular act of his. To the best of my belief I saw him while the work of demolition was going on. I also noticed prisoner Pestonjee Nowrojee at the spot. I cannot identify any more faces. Every man now before the Court was arrested on the ground or at the Towers of Silence except one Persian Parsee, who was arrested at the Mazagon Police Office, on his being pointed out. We had at the spot one European constable, one jemadar, one havildar, and about ten policemen. I saw when I first went to the ground that numbers of persons were leaving the ground. I tried to prevent them, but could not. By the time the Commissioner came the buildings were all demolished except in one or two places. I saw Parsees getting into the Towers of Silence, and placed sepoys to stop them. I saw others throwing sticks over the wall into the Towers of Silence. This occurred before the Commissioner arrived. It all took place in twenty minutes. The Commissioner ordered all those that could be identified to be taken into custody. After the Parsees got into the compound of the Towers of Silence, they shut the door of the compound. The Commissioner ordered the police to open the door of the compound, and they did so. The Commissioner, accompanied by myself and two sowars and others, went across the compound and went to an inner building where persons who had pulled down the huts were said to be concealing. There was a small gate to the building, which was closed. I saw many people standing in doors and windows, that is, openings with iron grating. Through the openings I saw persons in the building. There was nobody in the compound. The Commissioner told the men in Hindoostanee to come out. They refused to come out, and said "If the police come here, we shall kill them." Finding that persuasion was of no avail, the Commissioner sent for the Deputy Commissioner and other European and native officers. During the interval I saw Pestonjee Nowrojee, Khoosroo Hormuz, and one or two more of the prisoners. I pointed them out to the Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner and reinforcements came up in about a quarter of an hour. Adurjee Framjee and Pestonjee Nowrojee came up, and spoke to the Commissioner. The police force then went up to the outer gate of the building. The Deputy Commissioner used every argument to get them to come out of their own accord, but they positively refused to do so. I myself lifted the catch of the door and went inside, followed by one or two of the police. I told them they would have to go, and they came out without offering any violence. There were about fifty persons, some sitting down and others standing. Some of them were in undress. There was no bier or dead body in the house. (A laugh.) They offered no violence, and came out. Many were subsequently released, because they were not recognised. Those who were recognised were detained. They were recognised by myself, Mr. McDermot, and some native policemen. I never was inside the Towers of Silence before. I had been to the spot where the riot occurred. I had noticed a framework, some cross beams, and a Jubbulpore tent.

Mr. Starling asked leave to reserve the witness's examination. If the prosecution proved their case, it might be he should not cross-examine at all, and the time of the Court would be saved. He never heard of an objection to cross-examination being reserved. He had not received proper instructions, as the occurrence took place only the day before.

After some conversation, the case was adjourned until Thursday, the 17th inst. All the prisoners were released on bail, some of them in their own recognisances of Rs. 500 and two sureties of Rs. 250 each; and others in their own recognisances of Rs. 100 and two sureties of Rs. 50 each.

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA.—A case of cholera was reported to have occurred on Friday at Mandvie.

FEVER AND SMALL-POX AT DAMAUN.—We learn that small-pox and fever are at present prevalent at Damaun.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, we learn, leaves Bombay by the first mail next month, on twelve months' leave.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—The Senior Magistrate on Friday disposed of a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 117.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Bombay Small Causes Court will be closed from the 9th till the 15th inst, on account of the Easter holidays.

CRIMINAL CASES.—Up till Saturday the several Magistrates of Police had committed eleven cases for the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Chimnajee Gungajee died suddenly on Friday at the municipal workshops. The matter was reported to the Coroner, who issued a warrant for the disposal of the body.

THE POOR-BOX.—We are requested to state that as the Easter holidays are fast approaching, contributions for the Fort Police Court poor-box will be thankfully received. The box is now quite empty.

ASSAULT.—A Marwaree named Punna Dhunna was on Saturday charged before Mr. Cooper, second Magistrate, with assaulting one Pana Ramsookh. He admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 10.

TORTURE.—A Parsee hack-buggy driver named Sorabjee Rustomjee was on Saturday charged before the Senior Magistrate with cruelly torturing his horse in a public place, and was fined five rupees.

STAMP VENDORS OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Collector of Bombay has ordered that from the first of this month the stamp vendors of the Small Causes Court shall be paid monthly instead of by commission.

THEFT AT THE NEW CLOTH MARKET.—On Friday a Hindoo reported to the executive police the theft of Rs. 1,260 from his shop at the New Cloth Market. Enquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

SPINNING COMPANIES AT RAJCOTE.—The Rajcote correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that several of the Native Chiefs of Kattywar intend to start spinning and weaving companies in their respective territories.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, a man named Sooltankhan Rahimkhan was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing Rs. 10 in cash, belonging to Dhondoo Janardhan Kurmurkur.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday a Hindoo woman, residing at Mogbhat lane, fell out of a window, and was seriously injured. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she stated that her paramour had thrown her out of the window, and absconded immediately afterwards.

COLONEL KENNEDY'S GOLD WATCH.—The police have recovered the whole of the property, valued at Rs. 500, which was stolen from Colonel Kennedy's bungalow the other night. The credit of the capture belongs to the old Khan Sahib, and the discredit of the theft attaches to a Portuguese.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES.—A Hindoo named Bapoo Luxmon was on Saturday sentenced by the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court to four months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing two Government currency notes for Rs. 20 each, the property of one Matadeen Suramsing.

EDUCATIONAL.—We observe that there are forty-seven superior appointments in connection with the educational department of this Presidency. The highest appointment is worth Rs. 1,950. Of the persons holding the appointments, thirty-three are Europeans, and the remaining fourteen natives.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—George Braw, a European, was on Saturday charged before the Senior Magistrate with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—On Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court one Yacoob Dawood, a suspicious character, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of wool, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Prisoner was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.— t the Fort Police Court on Saturday, a Mahomedan named Abdoola Hoossein was charged before Mr. Connon with fraudulently receiving a silver watch with a gold chain and locket, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to the chief officer of the Austrian ship Memfi. Prisoner was convicted and fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Cooper, the Second Magistrate of Police, committed on Friday Bheemee, woman, and Balloo Bheekha, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of theft in a building used as a human-dwelling, and stealing therefrom two Government currency notes for Rs. 100 each, belonging to Mrs. Margaret, residing at Byculla.

MR. R. H. PINHEY, the Session Judge of Poona, will proceed to Kher, Joonseer, and other stations, on circuit, to-day.—*Poona Observer*, April 5.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. ELLORA, Captain C. Fraser, will sail to-day for England with the English mail and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Edward Hall.
Mrs. Fitzgerald.
Colonel R. W. Chambers.
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Blythe.
Mr. Blodwell and two children.
Mr. Loresay.
Lieutenant D. D. Pryce.
Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon and infant.
Lieutenant H. H. Mulcahy.
Quarter Master T. Dixon.
Mr. and Mrs. McGavin.
Sub Lieutenant and Mrs. C. J. Robarts.

FOR BRINDISI.

Major C. F. Sharp.
Mr. T. Monk Mason.
Colonel Alex Fraser, C. B.
Mr. G. Druitt.
Mr. Lepel Griffin.
Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. H. A. T. Smith.
Mr. Alex Hope.
Mr. J. Minn.
Mr. G. B. Sayter.
Mr. C. Shaw.
Mr. W. Peppe.
Mr. E. Macnaghten.
Surg. Major and Mrs. Sylvester.
Miss Blurton.
Mr. H. O. Cox.
Revd. and Mrs. W. O. Price.
Lieutenant Colonel Williams.
Mr. J. Cranston.
Major T. O. Harrison.
Mr. C. Brown.
Brigadier General Turner, C.B.
Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, and infant.
Mr. John Hanna.
Mr. John Quinn.
Captain Bax.

FOR SUEZ.

The Yarkand Envoy, two servants, and four attendants on deck, and Mr. Charles Blair.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
MONDAY BEFORE EASTER, 7TH APRIL.

8 P. M.—A short service with address by the Bishop of Bombay.

DEATH FROM SEVERE BEATING.

YESTERDAY five boatmen went to Small Colaba for the purpose of selling a quantity of melons. Some altercation took place between one of the boatmen and three Bhattias as to the price of one of the melons, when the latter severely assaulted the former, from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and the enquiry stands adjourned till to-day. The Bhattias are in custody of the police.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT MAHABLESHWUR.

A MAHABLESHWUR correspondent writes on the 4th :— "We have many arrivals, more than usual. Everything is most delightful except a little dust, but we are in hopes of rain. We had a few hail-stones the other day to put us in mind of it. Last night a very sad accident occurred. J. R. Arthur, Esq., Collector of Sattara, was driving his dog-cart (from the croquet ground), and all went right till he was just leaving the bazaar, when the horse became unmanageable. The groom came forward to help, but the horse knocked him out of the way, and rushed down the hill between "Albani" and "New Spring Cottage." Mrs. Francis and her daughter were in the way, and the horse ran into their conveyance. Both ladies were thrown out of their carriage, but I am glad to say they are not so badly hurt as was at first represented: their coachman however was killed. Mr. Arthur is in a very dangerous state: blood came out of his mouth and ears. This morning he spoke a little. Dr. Bell was with him all night. The Hon. Mrs. Arthur has only been a few days confined, and was reported as doing well. It is a trying time for both of them."

FIRE AT SHAMJEE HASSAJEE STREET, MANDVIE.

ON Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, a serious fire broke out in a warehouse, situated at Shamjee Hassajee Street, Mandvie, and belonging to a Bania named Lulloobhoy. It was a one-storied warehouse, the ground floor of which was stored with crackers, paint, hemp, &c., and the upper portion with gunny bags and ropes. The Mandvie, Mazagon and the Fort steam fire-engines were soon brought to the spot, and with the assistance of the police, among whom were prominent Mr. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Inspector Sweeney, and several others police officers of the division, the fire was put out in a short time. The whole of the warehouse with its contents was completely destroyed. The damage done to the property is estimated at about Rs. 15,200. The origin of the fire is not known, but the police are making enquiries about it.

HIGH COURT.—7TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

16-72—Craigie, Lynch & Owen—Bapoo Sajoo v. Cassi Naiquin—Jefferson & Payne—Part heard.
745-72—Jefferson and Payne—Casi Bapoo Naiqcin v Bapoo Sajoo Naiquin—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Part heard.
23-72—Jefferson and Payne—Eduljee Burjorjee v. Pallonjee Jamsetjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
26-72—J. Gopal—Anunta Babarao v. Raghoba Crustnajee and another—Tyabjee.
31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nunnoo Meya bin, &c v. Motiram Sobhagram.
32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chatoo Meya Mahomed, &c., v. Motiram Sobhagram.
35-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee, &c., and another v. Hajee Moosa Sajun and others—Shapurjee & Thakurdas.
198-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Framjee Furdoonjee Kolah v Dadabhoy Dossabhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

474-71—Dr. Dallas—Laldass Goverdhundass and another v. Juggonathdass Gooroobukundass and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
331-71—Mr. Hearn—The Secretary of State &c. v. Hajee Essa Hajee Fudla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
398-71—Dr. Dallas—Gunoojee bin Sobharam v. Sukharam Vithull S. and others—Leathes, Crawford and B.
90-72—Chalk and Turner—Purmanundass Jeewandass v. Shamjee Khetsey—Dallas and Lynch.
99-72—Leathes, Crawford and B.—Merwanjee Framjee P. and others v. Dorabjee Jeewanjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
205-72—In person—Shaik Adam bin &c. v. Hafuza, widow—No appearance.
206-72—Chalk and Turner—Sha Umbaram Tribhoovundass v. Jumnadass Lalloobhoy—No appearance.
218-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmal Hajee Habeb v. Joorimull Ramjeedass—J. C. Cama.
258-72—Jefferson and Payne—Navebai, widow, v. Nursey Dhurmajee—Khunderao.
239-72—Hope—Bhewa Tanajee N. v. Gaennoo Gopaljee B.—Leathes, Crawford and B.
241-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Chandoo Ragoonathjee v. Bapoojee Narayensett and others—Mody, Judge, R. H. and L., and Leathes, Crawford and B.
247-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Kurreem Hajee and others v. Nanbai, widow—C. Tyabjee.
274-72—Chalk and Turner—Heerjeebhoy Cooverjee v. Burjorjee Rustomjee—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

337-71—A Framjee—Thucker Oomersey Ludha v. Jacob Jamull—Manisty and Fletcher.

LONG CAUSES.

259-72—Shamrao—Ruckmabai, widow, v. Sudanund Muccoondjee—Jefferson and Payne.
298-72—Dallas and Lynch—Sorabjee Rustomjee v Mansookram Nanabhoy—Tyabjee.
299-72—Khunderao—Raghoonath Gunesh v Burjorjee Cooverjee—Hope.
300-72—Shamrao—Oomersey Kuna v Bhimjee Jairam—C. Tyabjee.
850-70—Leathes, Crawford and B.—Narayen Crustna L. and others v. Ramrutton Succaram Bawa and others—Dallas and Lynch.
190-72—Tyabjee—Bai Amba v Bai Prem and others—Chalk and Turner, and Munshi.
755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Inderjee Mohunsey v Shreecrustna Narayen—Khunderao Morojee.
230-72—Tyabjee—Ayeshabebee, widow, and others v. Ameerbhoy Hamadbhoy and others—Dallas and Lynch.
294-72—Tyabjee—Tribhoovundass Purshotumdass v. Jetbabhoy Khooshall and another—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
319-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Culliandass Kriparam v. The Justices of Peace &c.—Leathes and Crawford.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

77-72—Tyabjee—Hajee Oosman Hajee v Naron Ghella—No appearance.
41-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Sitaram Huridas v Purshotumdas Munmohundas—Khunderao.
74-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v. Ruttonsey Mooljee—Dallas and Lynch.
593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
497-70—Tyabjee—The Commercial Bank &c. v. Cullianjee Hunsraj and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
314-69—Rimington, Hore and Langley—The Bank of Hindostan, China and Japan v. Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE T. F. WHITON, 547 tons, Captain E. D. Blanchard, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

THE S. S. RUSTOM, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, will sail to-day for Coast and Cochin with a general cargo and eighty-three deck passengers for different ports.

THE S. S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Goa—Mr. and Mrs. Carvalho, and ten deck passengers for different ports.

THE BARQUE GRANITE CITY, 726 tons, Captain R. Ellis, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Calcutta (February 24th) with a cargo of 10,302 bags rice, 149 bundles twine, 394 bales jute, 169 bags tobacco, 877 bales gunnies. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE BARQUE RUBY, 878 tons, Captain G. Gray, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Newcastle (November 11th) with the following passengers :—Mrs. and Master Gray, and Mr. George E. Allan. She brought a cargo of 1,421 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP WATERLOO, 850 tons, Captain H. Holland, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Calcutta (February 22nd) with a cargo of 10,564 bags rice, 857 bales gunnies, 384 bags sugar, 1 box apparel, 5 chairs, 1 pot pickles, 1 case flower oil, 1 tin sweet-meat, and 12 packages sundries. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. ARABIA, 674 tons, Captain John Long, sailed on the 5th instant for Coast, Calcutta, and China, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingorla—Lieut.-Col. W. A. Park and servant, Captain Gunter and four servants, and Mr. A. Fernandes and servant. For Ratnagherry—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hunter, infant, and two servants. For Baypore—Mr. Marriott and servant. For Carwar—Mr. J. H. Slight and servant, and Miss Elliott. For Mangalore—Mr. J. H. Young, two children, and servant, and one deck passenger. For Cochin—Mr. J. D. Munro, and one deck passenger. Four deck passengers for different ports.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE Yacht Club Committee made this year's regatta very successful, and on Saturday afternoon the harbour and foreshore of Bombay looked quite gay and pretty. The harbour from two o'clock until dusk was fairly alive with craft of all descriptions, and several of the more conspicuous ships were adorned with bunting from stem to stern. The day was unpromising in the forenoon, the heat being very great and untempered by a single zephyr, but as it grew older it became more pleasant—fluttering the bunting and the flaglets sported by small craft, freshening the cheeks of the fair wearers of ribbon and muslin who in awninged boats or long-sailed yachts adorned the face of the waters, brushing away the haze which rested on the opposite shores and hid the dark brown hills and their pale blue background, and making delighted the hearts of yachting competitors, lovers of the "wet sheet and the flowing sea, and the wind that follows fast." The Apollo Bunder, whose T-head formed an admirable stand whence to view the races, was so filled with spectators, native and European, that we fancy it was as much as the chains could bear to keep the people from adding to the sport by tumbling into the waters. Pursuant to invitations issued in the name of the committee and members of the Bombay Yacht Club by Mr. Morland, the jovial as well as honorary secretary, a number of ladies and gentlemen gathered together in a pavilion in the Dockyard, and thence observed the happy scene around, while themselves lending ornament to it. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Michael Westropp, Sir Charles Sargent, General Gell, and many others were there whose "presence may be better imagined than described." We use this handy formula of getting out of a difficulty, because we feel that if we were to attempt to convey to an outsider any idea of this lovely little pavilion—with its groups, its gentlemen with long telescopes and binoculars craning among the hundreds of masts or away into the distance, its ladies dressed in all hues, from the extreme of blue-green to spotless white—we should be attempting a task beyond our powers. We may say, however, that the members of the Club, with liberality and considerateness, kept servants "diffusing" ice-creams and sherry among the ladies, while for the gentlemen a bar was provided with cordials of strong and various descriptions. Even music was not unrepresented, for on an adjoining piece of ground the Town Band performed from its best repertoire. As for the sport of the day, it was very fair indeed, and no hitches worth mentioning occurred. The French crews came well to the front in the different contests; the Kirkee rowers beat the men of Bombay; Messrs Nicol and Co.'s Water Queen once more came out triumphant: the Ianthe's mainmast went by the board: the dubashes' boat race was a picture, the sails at the start being furled like one: these were the chief events of this enjoyable regatta.

We append the results of the day's racing :—

FIRST RACE (at 2-30 P. M.)—For *bona-fide* ships' boats of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage.

First Prize—2-3rds of entrance money with 2 goldmohurs added.

Second Prize—⅓rd of entrance money with 1 goldmohur added.

		Time to Start. P. M. H. M. S.	Time of Finish.
Glasgow's Cutter	Captain Hope	2 30 0	5 7½
Columbine's do.	Lieut. Bainbridge	2 30 0	5 11½
Wolverine's Pinnace	,, Errington	2 30 0	5 30½
Dalhousie's Cutter	Captain Bean	2 30 0	
Girl of the Period	,, Peck	2 30 0	
Wolverine's Launch	Lieut. Errington	2 30 0	
Nimble's Cutter	Captain Harington	2 30 0	
Abyssinia's do.	,, James	2 30 0	
Glasgow's Launch	,, Hope	2 30 0	

They all started well, but after they had been about ten minutes under way, the Wolverine's launch carried away her foretopmast together with the gafftopsail. The Glasgow's launch was first round the distance, but afterwards the cutter, which was admirably sailed, went gallantly to the front and won with some seconds to spare from the Columbine's cutter.

SECOND RACE (at 2-45 P. M.)—Boats similar in description, but which, in the opinion of the Handicap Committee, should not be considered as *bona-fide* ships' boats. Starting handicapped.

First Prize—⅔rds of the entrance money with 2 goldmohurs added.

Second Prize—⅓rd of the entrance money with 1 goldmohur added.

		Time to Start. P. M. H. M. S.	Time of Finish.
Sylph	T. Crawford, Esq.	3 0 0	4 50
Windermere	Captain Morland	2 45 0	4 53½
King Fisher	,, Hewitt	2 45 0	4 55½
Kathleen	,, Carew	2 45 0	4 59
Derivaragh	,, Booker	2 45 0	4 59½
Dolly Varden	,, Ensor	2 45 0	5 6
Stalker	,, Bean	2 50 0	
Foam	,, Robinson	2 45 0	
Minnie	,, Brebner	2 45 0	
Jungly	,, Glees m	2 45 0	

A good start was effected here, and the little Sylph, who was heavily handicapped, we thought, soon looked as if she were bent on winning. After a capital race the Sylph passed the winning post first, Windermere well up.

THIRD RACE (at 3-10 P. M.)—Sailing Match for large club yachts handicapped. Twice round the course.

PRIZE.—A Silver Cup.

		Time to Start. P. M. H. M. S.	Time of Finish.
Eclipse	Commodore Robinson	3 10 0	
Water Queen	H. Maxwell, Esq.	3 26 0	
Ianthe	C. F. Cooper, Esq	3 10 0	
Sea Queen	H. Forman, Esq.	3 10 0	

Ianthe made off first, followed closely by Eclipse, and Water Queen went after the pair with a rush. The Water Queen was the first to reach the Commodore's yacht, followed at a little distance by the Ianthe, who had carried away her mainmast and was working under great difficulties; Eclipse a long way behind both. Water Queen was never overhauled and won easily, we presume, as none of her competitors had arrived home when the races finished and darkness ruled the scene. Sea Queen, by the way, did not start at all.

FOURTH RACE (at 3-30 P. M.)—Sailing Match for club yachts of cutter and schooner rigs. Starting handicapped.

PRIZE.—A Silver Cup.

		Time to Start. P. M. H. M. S.	Time of Finish.
Oriental	Captain Henry	3 33 0	5 46½
Tiney	T. E. Taylor, Esq	3 35 0	5 48
Lorelie	Captain Morland	3 33 0	
Tortoise	F. D. Parker, Esq	3 30 0	

There was a good deal of confusion at the start here, and the proper time was kept by none of the boats, in consequence of which Oriental, Tortoise, and Tiney, made off on even terms. The Oriental won well from Tortoise. Tortoise was nowhere, and crawled up when everything was over.

FIFTH RACE (at 3-40 P.M.)—Sailing Match for club yachts of lateen and sliding gunter rigs. Starting handicapped.

PRIZE—A Silver Cup.

		Time to Start P. M. H. M. S.	Time of Finish.
Sybil	J. Lumsdaine, Esq	3 47 0	5 36
Olive	Captain Searle	3 47 0	5 44
Ranee	L. Reid, Esq.	3 40 0	5 46
Erin	E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq	3 40 0	
Rustom	J. O'Leary, Esq	3 47 0	
Emily	L. Reid, Esq	3 40 0	

Emily got the best of the start—Ranee next—Erin astern of the pair; Rustom and Sybil went off together. At one time Olive looked like winning, but she did not appear to be handled particularly well, and so let Mr. Lumsdaine's little yacht beat her.

SIXTH RACE (at 3-50 P. M.)—Sailing Match for dubash boats.

First Prize—2-3rds of entrance money with 2 goldmohurs added.

Second Prize—1-3rd of entrance money with 1 goldmohur added.

		Time to Start P. M. H. M. S.	Time of Finish.
Mermaid	Framji Bomanji	3 50 0	5 36½
John Fleming	Cursetji and Edulji	3 50 0	3 39
Cobb	Dadabhoy Hormusji	3 50 0	5 37½
Ardaseer	Cowasji & Nusserwanji	3 50 0	5 44½

The Dubash Boat Race is always looked forward to with great interest, the speed of these boats in Bombay Harbour, where their long lateens seldom fail to "strike a stranger," being remarkable. The start was lovely, every sail at the signal going down together like magic. The Cobb got off with the lead, and in the distance appeared to be going to make the race her own; but her management did not keep her in the front, and a close race ended in favour of the Mermaid. Ardaseer fell behind at an early period of the race.

SEVENTH RACE (at 5-10 P.M.)—Rowing Match for four-oared gigs and boats, limited to 25 feet over all. Not fewer than four boats to start.

First Prize—Entrance money and 1 gold-mohur.

Second Prize—Saves stakes.

		Time of Start. P.M. H. M. S.
Daisy	Captain Searle	5 10 0
Sybil	J. Lumsdaine, Esq.	5 10 0
Minnow	Captain Hewitt	5 10 0
Ripple	Captain Ensor	5 10 0
Will-o'-the-Wisp	Captain Corke	5 10 20
Swallow	Captain Warner	5 10 0
Jabberwock	L. Reid, Esq.	5 10 0

This was the first of the rowing matches. The first boat won by 28 seconds from the second. There was some dispute in the race, the Minnow being accused of fouling another of the boats; but the affair ended amicably.

EIGHTH RACE (at 5-20 P.M.)—Bombay Boating Club Races. Course—half a mile.

Blue Flag, White Cross.	*Blue Flag.*
W. F. Peel.	C. H. Constable.
G. Moberly.	H. W. Atkinson.
W. M. Tennant.	C. F. Farran.
G. H. Farran, *Stroke.*	R. Murray, *Stroke.*

A good deal of local interest was settled upon this race, most of the competitors being men of note in athletic circles. The boats got well off together. The Blue Flag and White Cross got ahead in the last quarter, and though Murray made a spurt at the end, all he could do was to save his crew from being beaten by more than a quarter of a length. Perhaps the Blue Flag would have fared better had one of the original crew turned up, a substitute for whom had to be secured at the last moment. The substitute for Mr. Atkinson was Mr. Hanna, an excellent oar, well known in Madras; but of course a new man in the blue flag boat was calculated to do anything but improve the swing.

NINTH RACE (at 5 30 P.M.)—For cutters, barges, and pinnaces belonging to men-of-war, mail steamers, &c., pulling any number of oars not under eight.

First Prize—Two-thirds of entrance money with 2 gold mohurs added.

Second Prize—One-third of entrance money with 1 gold mohur added.

		Time to Start. P. M. H. M. S.
Abyssinia	Captain Hope	5 30 0
Du Ducouedic	,, Loyer	5 30 0
Wolverine	Lieut. Errington	5 30 0
Wolverine	,, Errington	5 30 0
Shilaleigh	Capt. Henry	5 30 0
Glasgow's Cutter	,, Hope	5 30 0
Nimble	,, Harington	5 30 0
Glasgow's Jolly	,, Hope	5 30 0

Each of the crews were criticised in this race, and a good deal of favour was expressed for the crew of the French boat. The start was a very good one. The Abyssinia's men showed splendid form, pulling like one man. The Frenchmen, who lay on the outside, and appeared to be jostled at one time by the P. and O. crew, also showed good form. When the Abyssinia crew won, the sailors belonging to the various men-of-war showed great delight; but to do them justice, they joined with the pavilion-wallahs in cheering the French crew for the sturdy fight they had made for honours.

TENTH RACE (at 5-50 P.M.)—Rowing yacht for five or six-oared gigs. Not fewer than four boats to start.

First Prize—Entrance money with 1 gold mohur added.

Second Prize—Admiral Cumming's Donation Purse of Rs. 50.

		Time to Start. P.M. H. M. S.
Flying Fish	Capt. Corke	5 50 20
Glasgow	,, Hope	5 50 0
Baleiniere	,, Loyer	5 50 0
Shamrock	,, Henry	5 50 0
Albacore	,, Warner	5 50 0
Bonita	,, Robinson	5 50 0
Columbine	Lieut. Bainbridge	5 50 0
Columbine No. 2	Capt. Hereford	5 50 0
Whaler	Lieut. Errington	5 50 0
Dolphin	Capt. Hewitt	5 50 0
Glasgow	,, Hope	5 50 0

The start here was not particularly good. The race was won by five seconds.

ELEVENTH RACE (at 6-5 P.M.)—For all canoes not pulling less than four paddles.

Prize.—A fat sheep and a bag of rice.

		Time to Start. P.M. H. M. S.
Columbine	Mr. Ensor	6 5 0
Lobster	Cursetjee and Walgre	6 5 0
Samp	Mr. Gordon	6 5 0
Mugger	Do.	6 5 0
Hyacinthe	Capt. Brebner	6 5 0
Frog	,, Corke	6 5 0
Petrel	,, Morland	6 5 0
Harlequin	Mr. Ensor	6 5 0
Curlew	Capt. Morland	6 5 0
Crab	Cursetjee and Walgre	6 5 0

The canoe race was very interesting. All the lascars pulled their best to clutch the visionary "buckra," but the substantial one was gained by the Columbine after a hard-contested race.

TWELFTH RACE (at 6-20 P.M.)—Kirkee versus the Bombay Boating Club crew.

Kirkee Crew.	Bombay Crew.
Captain Hennell.	The winning boat in the eighth race.
Lieutenant Orpen.	
Lieutenant Gibbs.	
Lieutenant Sincler, Stroke.	
Herm, Cox.	

The winning boat of the Bombay pair contested with the Kirkee crew, who looked first rate, and in better condition than the Bombay men, although, to do these justice, they must have been somewhat puffed by their exertions just a short time before. The Kirkee crew won by two-thirds of a length and appeared to do so easily, and for their victory, the "foreigners" were very cordially congratulated.

This finished the racing.

His Excellency the Governor presented the men of the "men-of-war" with their prizes, adding a few words which took the heart of the sailor boys by storm.

After this the company dispersed. We may add that Captain Dixon acted throughout the day as umpire, and Captain Robinson as commodore, while Mr. Morland, the secretary, was obliging all round.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

ON Friday evening the annual meeting of the friends of the Byculla Schools was held at Byculla. At half-past four a business meeting was held, His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay presiding. The Secretary (Captain Walshe) having read the draft report, a motion was proposed and carried that the report be adopted. The Secretary reported that the following directors retire by rotation :—Colonel W. S. Hatch, Lestock Reid, Esq., C. S., C. P. Cooper, Esq., W. Loudon, Esq., J. W. Orr, Esq., T. F. Punnett, Esq.; and that the following gentlemen having gained the greatest number of votes, were duly elected to serve (if willing) as directors until 1875 :—Mr. W. Loudon, Mr. J. W. Orr, Mr. T. F. Punnett, Mr. L. Reid, Mr. C. P. Cooper, and Dr. F. G. Joynt. The Secretary further reported that Mr. C. Currey was duly elected to serve (if willing) until 1874 in place of Mr. John Firth. The following is an abstract of the draft report :—

"The Council of Directors present to the subscribers the fifty-eighth annual report of the Bombay Education Society.

"The Directors are happy to be able to report that the educational progress of the boys' and girls' schools during the year under review has been highly satisfactory, as evidenced by the report of the Government Educational Inspector. In speaking of the girls' school the inspector says that 'a real advance has been made in the progress of the institution,' and his remarks on the examination of the boys' school are also favourable. With reference to the latter the inspector says :—

"'I have now examined this school for two consecutive years, and on comparing the results of this examination with those of the last, it has greatly improved in almost every important particular.'

"For the five years during which the present head master has had charge of the boys' school, the Educational Inspectors' reports of each successive annual examination have shown increased results. Mr. Walter's exertions in this direction have been most creditable, and merit favourable notice by the Council of Directors.

"The examination in religious subjects was undertaken by the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, who reports very favourably on the results of this examination.

"The balance sheet of the schools for the year under review shows that the gross expenditure has been Rs. 84,147-4-1.

"During the year forty-four boys and seventeen girls were discharged from the schools. The numbers admitted were boys twenty-eight, girls nineteen;—of the total number (forty-seven) two children only were entitled to the benefits of the military asylum supported by Government; but it should be said that for nine others Government grants a compassionate allowance of Rs. 10 each per month, in part payment of the cost of maintenance. For nineteen more the parents or relations contribute towards the expense of each child an average sum of Rs. 9-4-0 per month, the balance of cost being in both cases borne by the funds of the Bombay Education Society.

"The remaining seventeen children were admitted on the Society's Free List; of the total number of children so admitted, twenty are orphans and twelve are motherless.

"It will be seen that the discharges have exceeded the admissions; but the directors are happy to be able to repeat the statement made in the last report—'that no really destitute European child has been refused admission to the schools.'

"The subscriptions and donations by the public during the year amounted to Rs. 4,652-8.

"The children in the schools on the 31st December 1872 may be classified as follows :—

Total number		273
In the military asylum—supported by Government		61
On the Bombay Education Society's Foundation :—		
Paid for in full by parents or guardians	4	
Under full but not less than half cost of maintenance paid for by parents or guardians (the remaining cost being borne by the Society)	5	
Below half but not less than quarter cost of maintenance paid for by parents or guardians (the remaining cost being borne by the Society)	32	
Number of children for whom nominal monthly payments of from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 are made by parents or guardians	20	61
On the Society's *Free List*		148
		273

"It will thus be seen that the Society entirely supports 148 destitute children, and that 57 more are in great part dependent on its funds.

"The subscribers will observe that the number of children in the Government military asylum becomes smaller year by year; and as the greater number of those still remaining are fast approaching the age fixed for their discharge from the schools, the military asylum will ere long cease to exist. This is a great loss to the Society. The financial loss to the Society is at present about Rs. 2,500 per month, that is to say, the Government contribution to the military asylum is less by that amount as compared with the accounts of say four years ago, and as the children still remaining leave the Asylum in ordinary course, the pressure on the Society's funds will become still greater.

"In the month of August Dr. A. M. Rogers resigned the treasurership. Colonel W. S. Hatch was good enough to again accept office.

"The health of the children during the year has been excellent. By the favour of Government the barracks of Khandalla were placed at the disposal of the Society, and the schools proceeded there in the month of April for the hot season. This change of air was of great advantage to the children and to the school staff in general. During the stay of the schools at Khandalla there was unfortunately gross insubordination among the elder boys, which led to the expulsion of nine of their number.

"The directors regret to state that certain circumstances which have come to their knowledge since the end of the year under notice, have led them to call on the head and second mistresses to resign, and also to consider the advisability of making considerable changes in the system of management of the girls' school.

"In the last report it was stated that it was the intention of Government to withdraw from the Society's Press the contract for official printing which had been held by the Society from the year 1848.

"Since that report was written, the contemplated change has been carried into effect, and the Government printing, including the publication of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, is now executed departmentally by the Central Press established by Government in the Town Barracks.

"The number of men employed at the date of the presentation of this report (April 1873) is about six hundred.

"In the month of September Mr. John Firth retired from the post of Superintendent of the Press, and proceeded to Australia. Mr. Charles Banks has been appointed in his place."

A conversation upon general subjects ensued, and when His Excellency the Governor arrived the company proceeded upstairs to the large hall, where prizes were to be presented to the successful pupils. The room looked very clean and nice, and the smart appearance of the pupils was generally commended. We observed a number of ladies and gentlemen present, among them the following :—Lady Westropp, Miss Gell, Mrs. Maule, Dr. Douglas (Bishop of Bombay), General Gell, Colonel Day, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Cook, Mr. Punnett, Mr. Souter (Commissioner of Police), Mr. Orr (Prothonotary of the High Court), Mr. Lee Warner (His Excellency the Governor's Private Secretary), Mr. Lestock Reid, &c.

The children were exercised in singing by Mr. Walters, and they really performed so excellently that praise was awarded to them on all sides.

His Excellency the Governor then delivered the prizes to the boys. The Newnham prize has this year been given in the boys' school to Gaspard Esai and in the girls' school to Jane Lloyd; the Ogilvie prize to George Barker, who has passed the University matriculation examination, and who was cheered by his fellow pupils when he appeared before His Excellency for his prize; and the Burnes' prize to Deborah Taylor.

Lady Westropp delivered the prizes to the girls in her well-known kindly manner. When these operations were over,

His Lordship the Bishop said—Your Excellency,—Having now discharged the office which you have done us the honour of undertaking to-day, I have pleasure on behalf of the members of the Society, in offering you our thanks for presiding on the present occasion. The Society has the honour of inscribing your Excellency's name at the head of its governing body, and we are deeply indebted to you for attending here to-day and taking a part in the annual distribution of the prizes of the school, notwithstanding the many pressing avocations which must attach to the Government of this Presidency. The Society has long been very intimately connected with the military services of this country, and though that connection is every day becoming more and more remote, and though I believe we must look forward to no very distant time when that connection must cease altogether, still the Society has discharged very important offices to Government, on which ground it has strong claims upon the consideration of those who preside over that Government. However, I am sure that your Excellency has been moved by feelings of real interest in an institution of such great importance as this, and we hope that though the connection with the army be seriously diminished, your Excellency will still continue to take a deep interest in a Society which will still have to perform very important functions in this community. I have again to thank your Excellency for presiding on the present occasion. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I can assure you that I have very little claim to any thanks for having come here to-day for the fulfilment of what is not only an absolute duty, but a really pleasant undertaking. I think you can scarcely fail to have been struck, when hearing the report read, with the fact that a large portion of it is occupied with a description of the difficulties with which this institution has to contend, and I think it is rather hard for me that I should have to stand here, on the first occasion of coming to these schools, as the representative of apparently the greatest defaulter of all —the Government of the country. First of all I shall say a few words with respect to our hard treatment of the Society in the matter of the Government printing, and next with respect to the severance of the connection between the Society and the Army Military Fund. I am afraid I cannot hold out much prospect of relief to the Society in either respect. As to the printing, you all know that now-a-days there is but one hard and fast rule in political economy—we are to get work done in the cheapest market we can find, and therefore Government cannot recede from the position it has taken up with regard to the printing establishment. But speaking for my own part —and also, I hope, in the name of Government—I may say that I trust we may find means of giving this Society such assistance as it may stand in need of in order to enable it to carry on its operations. (Applause.) The military connection which His Lordship the Bishop has referred to must, I think, very soon cease altogether, but I cann believe that this will be to the prejudice of the children of European soldiers who are serving their Queen and their country in this land. On the contrary, I believe that the proposals which the Government of India have now before them will certainly be for the benefit of these children, inasmuch as I believe they will eventuate in the establishment at Ootacamund, in the Neilgherries, of a large institution for the reception of the children of European soldiers both of Madras and Bombay. I believe no better position could be found for such a purpose, and therefore, so far as these children are concerned, no loss will be sustained by them by the new state of things. (Applause.) The report relates to certain troubles of a different nature in which the schools have been involved in the course of the last twelve months, and upon this I shall say a few words to the juvenile part of my auditors. I think you must be aware that you are under very great and peculiar obligations to those with whom you are living in this country. You cannot possibly be ignorant that a number of ladies and gentlemen of this place give great time and attention, and put themselves to much trouble, on behalf of your welfare and improvement, and are actuated by nothing but a sheer sense of duty and brotherly love for their fellow countrymen. The return which you should make, and the only return which you can make, is good conduct, industry, and attention. The examiners apparently, so far as mere education goes, have reported that year by year the school has been making greater progress, and that so far as the aptitude of both boys and girls is concerned, you have given great cause for satisfaction. But I do not think that actual learning is of so much value or of so much importance as your becoming in after life good and respectable members of society. Therefore it is certainly with some regret that I have seen in the report now before me that during the course of the past year transactions have taken place in the boys' school and the girls' school which must be looked upon with great pain by those who take an interest in you. It rests with you, and you alone, to show that during the course of the next twelve months your conduct will not be such as it has been, and that the next report will come before us bearing on its face nothing but commendation of your behaviour. Should such be the case, it will give me great pleasure to be present at your next examination. (Loud applause.)

The children then sung some spirited pieces—the "British Grenadiers," for instance—with feeling and precision, and were loudly applauded. They then gave three cheers for His Excellency the Governor, and three more for the visitors, after which the proceedings terminated.

THE BHOWNUGGUR JURISDICTION CASE.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, on Monday, the 24th March, the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of Damodhur Gordhan, appellant, v. Devram Kahanjee, respondent. The facts of the case will fully appear from the following able and elaborate judgment :—

Mr. Justice Kemball, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said—

Before proceeding to discuss the important points raised, it will be well to sketch briefly the history of this case. The action (Original Suit 380 of 1864) was brought in the Court of the Moonsiff of Gogo to redeem a field (situated in the village of Ghanglee) which had been mortgaged in A D. 1812 to one Gordhan. The defendant denied the mortgage and set up a sale, but the Court decreed for the plaintiff. In appeal, however, the Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad reversed that decree, when a special appeal was preferred to the High Court, which remanded the case for retrial on the ground that the lower Court had improperly excluded from its consideration an important document. The regular appeal was then reheard by the District Judge himself, who found the mortgage proved and affirmed the Moonsiff's decree. A second special appeal was thereupon presented to the High Court, mainly on the ground that "the Judge had no jurisdiction to try the appeal, as the village in which the land is situated was removed from the jurisdiction of the civil courts long before the appeal was decided." This objection was based on a notification, dated the 29th January 1866, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, page 197, and signed by the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, which signified that in accordance with a convention made between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and His Highness the Thakore of Bhownuggur, certain villages (including Ghanglee) are removed from the jurisdiction of the revenue, civil, and criminal courts of the Bombay Presidency from and after the 1st of February 1866. No further information was offered, though time was given for the purpose, and the division bench which heard the appeal rejected it, on the ground that there was nothing to show that the jurisdiction of the High Court and of courts subordinate to it, which, once existed, had legally ceased to exist. Subsequently the appellant made petition of review, and on its being shown that the

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transfer of the village of Ghanglee from British to foreign territory was made by order of the Government of India with the sanction of the Secretary of State, this Court considered that a good ground had been made out for the rehearing of the special appeal and accordingly granted the review. The appellant's arguments put, shortly amount to this: that the right to cede territory was vested in the Court of Directors, in concert with the Board of Control, who had power to acquire territory and to make treaties with foreign princes, to which right the Secretary of State for India succeeded under the provisions of section 3, chapter 106, of 21 and 22 Victoria; that this Court, under section 57, chapter 10, of the Indian Evidence Act, was bound to accept the territorial alterations notified in the proclamation in the *Bombay Government Gazette*; and further, that this Court, being bound by the law, cannot but hold the cession to be valid under section 113 of the same Evidence Act, coupled with a notification in the *Gazette of India*, 4th January 1873, as follows:—"The Governor-General of India in Council hereby notifies the fact that the villages mentioned in the schedule here below appended, were on the 1st February 1866 ceded to the State of Bhownuggur (the village of Ghanglee being included in the same schedule). Whereas on behalf of the respondent it was urged, with much force and ability, that the power to cede territory and therewith to transfer the allegiance of subjects was never possessed by the Court of Directors, and therefore could not be transferred to the Secretary of State, such power residing in the Imperial Legislature alone; that therefore the cession was invalid, and the recent notification in the *Gazette of India* made for the purposes of section 113 of the Evidence Act was worthless, it being *ultra vires* of the Legislative Council, as in various ways in defiance of Acts of Parliament; that the Legislature had no power to make retrospective laws; and lastly, that even though the question of jurisdiction be decided against the respondent, the appellant, having already attorned to the jurisdiction, cannot now be heard to object. With regard to the attorning to the jurisdiction, the respondent's argument appears altogether untenable; it is advisable therefore at the outset to dispose of that question. Certain English cases have been quoted to us in support of the contention that a suit can be carried on within British jurisdiction as regards land in foreign territory, but none of those cases go to the length of showing that parties out of the jurisdiction can litigate in a British Court to recover land situated out of British territory, and they clearly have no application to the present case. It is manifest that the acts and conduct of parties cannot of themselves give any court a jurisdiction not before possessed over the subject matter in dispute; and it is also manifest, that if the legal effect of the cession of territory, notified, was to remove the village of Ghanglee out of the jurisdiction of the District Court of Ahmedabad, secs. 3 and 37, Act 23 of 1861, provided an absolute bar to the judges hearing this appeal. Two main questions arise in this case—one as to the effect of the declaration in the *Gazette of India* in January last that territory has been ceded, and the other as to the validity and legality of the cession itself. The power of the Indian Legislature to create such a statutory presumption having been challenged on the ground that it affects the authority of Parliament, we find that the first of these questions involves an enquiry into the very serious one of the Crown's prerogative to cede territory. We prefer then first to consider with regard to the second question—what rights for cession of territory were vested in the East India Company, for it is clear that only those powers which the Company possessed either alone or by the direction and with the sanction of the Commissioners of the affairs of India devolved upon Her Majesty's Secretary of State. We know that from the time of their first charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1600, down to 1767, the Company were merely recognised as traders, but as their struggles with the French Company left them, at the peace of 1763, masters of a large portion of territory, their position attracted the attention of Parliament, and the House of Commons appointed a committee to inquire into the nature of the Company's charters, the enquiry resulting in their being continued by 7 George III., chapter 57, sec. 2, in possession of their territorial acquisitions and revenues as well as their exclusive trade, until the first of February 1769, on condition of the payment of a certain annual sum. From this date the Company's exclusive trade and government were renewed from time to time until by 3 and 4 William IV., chapter 35, their trade was suspended except in so far as it might be carried on for purposes of government, their term of government being continued until the 30th of April 1854, and finally this term was renewed until Parliament should otherwise provide, until in fact the passing of 21 and 22 Victoria, ch. 106, which transferred the Government of India to Her Majesty. We see then that from the year 1767 when the East India Company's territorial acquisitions were first recognized as British territory, they were from time to time continued in possession of them, subject to the authority of Parliament. It is alleged that the Company, in concert with the Board of Control, had power to acquire territory, and to make treaties with foreign princes, and it is argued that they must have had power to cede territory also for the purposes of such treaties; but we see clearly that whatever powers the Company and Board possessed, were derived from Parliament. All the charters from 1767 expressly entrust the Company with possession and government of the British territories, and appropriation of the revenues (as a necessary means of governing) for the Crown and the Board of Commissioners was created with "full power and authority to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns which anywise relate to or concern the civil and military Governments and revenues of the said territories and acquisitions in the East Indies." And though it may be inferred that the Company and Board had power to levy war or make peace and to make treaties with native princes and states in India for guaranteeing their possession, nowhere are we able to find any indication of an authority to dismember already existing British territories. On the contrary, it is a significant circumstance that Parliament expressly provided the Court of Directors with power under the direction and control of the Board of Commissioners to "declare and appoint what part or parts of any of the territories under the Government of the Company should from time to time be subject to the Government of each of the several presidencies, then subsisting or to be established, and to alter from time to time the limits of the Presidencies and Lieutenant-Governorships." If therefore special enactments were necessary to enable the Government of the country to make internal arrangements and distributions of British territories, *a fortiori* would it appear that without such special enactment they were incompetent to cede any portion of them. Mr. Forsyth in his "Cases and Opinions on Constitutional Law," page 185, gives two instances of cession (not under treaty of peace) by the East India Company to a foreign state, previous to 1858. "1. In 1817 a cession by treaty in 'full sovereignty' to the Sikhumputtee Rajah of a part of territory formerly possessed by the Rajah of Nepaul, but ceded to the East India Company by a treaty of peace. 2. In 1833 a cession by treaty to Rajah Voorunder Singh, of a portion of Assam lying on the south of the Burrumpooter river, by which the rajah bound himself in the administration of justice in the country now made over to him, to abstain from the practices of former rajahs of Assam as to cutting off ears and noses, extracting eyes, and otherwise mutilating and torturing." Alluding to the latter case, Mr. Forsyth adds—"This is not a very satisfactory precedent; and it shows the kind of risks to which the British subjects might be liable on being transferred to a semi-barbarous power." And certainly these two isolated cases furnish no sufficient presumption of the existence of a prerogative of which we cannot find any trace in any of the various acts, defining the Company's status and powers. Holding, then, that the power to cede territory was not one of the powers to which the Secretary of State succeeded under the Act transferring the Government of India to Her Majesty, we turn to consider the effect of the *Gazette of India* Notification. Section 113 of the Evidence Act, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 15th March 1872, runs thus—"A notification in the *Gazette of India* that any portion of British territory has been ceded to any native state, prince, or ruler, shall be conclusive proof that a valid cession of territory took place on the date mentioned in such notification." This section was first introduced in the amended bill presented on the 30th of January 1872 to the Legislative Council of the Governor-General with these remarks by the Select Committee—"A conclusive presumption is a direction by the law that the existence of one fact shall in all cases be inferred from proof of another. This we have provided in sections 112 and 113, and we have provided in the chapter on the burden of proof that a notification in the *Gazette* that a territory has been ceded to a native prince shall be conclusive proof of a valid cession at the date mentioned in the notification. The object of this section is to set at rest questions which, as we are informed, have arisen on this subject." Our judgment in this case was passed on the 20th December 1870, when there existed only the notification of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 29th January 1866, and we granted the review on the 16th December 1872, in order that it might be argued whether the sanction of the Secretary of State did not operate to create a valid cession. But on the 4th of January 1873 appeared in the *Gazette of India* the notification that the village of Ghanglee, with several others, had been ceded seven years before; and we are now told that even though the approval by the Secretary of State of the cession be not all-sufficient, we cannot consider that question. No doubt this would be the effect of sec. 113, provided that it lay within the power of the Legislative Council to make such a law. What, then, are the powers of the Council of the Governor-General? By sec. 43, 3 and 4 William IV., chap. 85, the Governor-General in Council was empowered to legislate for India except that he "shall not have the power of making any laws and regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the Crown or the authority of Parliament . . . . . . or any part of the unwritten laws or constitutions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or to the sovereignty and dominion of the said Crown over any part of the said territories." This section was repealed by sec. 2, Acts 24 and 25 Vic., ch. 67, "The Indian Council's Act;" but by sec. 22 of this Act it was again provided "that the Governor-General in Council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations . . . . . . which may affect the authority of Parliament . . . . . . or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the sovereignty and dominion of the said Crown over any part of the said territories." Further on in sec. 24 of the same Act we find "that no law or regulation made by the Governor-General in Council (subject to the power of disallowance by the Crown as hereinbefore provided) shall be deemed invalid by reason only that it affects the prerogative of the Crown." It is a notable circumstance that the wording of the repealed section of 3 and 4 William IV., ch. 85, and of section 22 of the Council's Act substituted for it, differs only in one particular, *i. e.*, that in the latter the words "prerogative of the Crown" are omitted, nor is it easy to understand the reason for this omission. Prior to this Act, no general power was given to the Crown to disallow laws made by the Legislative Council. Section 26 of 16 and 17 Victoria, ch. 95, declared "that no law or regulation was to be invalid by reason only of its affecting any prerogative of the Crown, provided it had received the previous sanction of the Crown signified in a prescribed form"; and the Council's Act, which repealed this, made express provision for the transmission to the Secretary of State for India of copies of all laws and regulations assented to by the Governor-General and for their disallowance by Her Majesty. In neither case was any law affecting the prerogative of the Crown to be deemed invalid, provided that before the passing of the Council's Act, the Crown had previously sanctioned it, or that after that period, it had not been disallowed. But the law expressly prohibiting the Legislative Council of India from making any law affecting the authority of Parliament is in no way varied or altered by the Indian Council's Act. The value therefore of section 113 of the Evidence Act depends on the constitutional question of prerogative. If the Crown alone has power to cede territory, then this provision of the law is valid and binding so long as it is not disallowed, but if, on the other hand, that power can only be exercised with the authority of Parliament, it follows, as a matter of course, that the Legislative Council exceeded its powers, and that section 113 was and must continue to be bad law. On this point, we have been referred to the opinions of Grotius, Vattel, Puffendorf, Chalmers, Wheaton, Phillimore, and Twiss, who all appear to support the proposition that no power resides in the Crown to cede territory, save under circumstances of necessity. Most of these writers are referred to by Mr. Forsyth, in the work to which we have alluded above, and the conclusion at which he appears to arrive is, that while the Crown can by virtue of its prerogative without any doubt make cessions by treaty of peace at the close of a war, its power to cede territory in any other way is extremely questionable. Vattel, Puffendorff and Grotius may or may not be accepted as authorities, but Mr. Forsyth strengthens his opinion by a consideration of known precedents. He quotes various instances of cessions made in adjustments of quarrels between nations, but can find only two in support of the Crown's unconditional prerogative. The case of the Orange River territory and the sale of Dumburles by Charles II., and the latter of these two he regards, with much reason, as hardly a constitutional precedent. With reference to the Orange River territory, we have been unable to consult the correspondence to which reference is advised; but as it is questionable whether the British nation ever acquired a right of property in the territory, it may be more easily allowed that it was in the power of the Crown to rescind that which it had enacted by its letters patent without reference to Parliament. The cases moreover are not analogous; for the British territories in India have been the subject of Parliamentary Legislation from the time of their acquisition, and have become thereby a material part of the property, and therefore of the body of the State. It appears to be considered by some (*vide* Lord Palmerston's speech in the debate on the relinquishment by the British Crown of the Protectorate of the Ionian Islands) that a distinction exists between cessions of British freehold, and of territory acquired by conquest during war and not by treaty, or ceded by treaty and held as possessions of the British Crown; but the cases he quoted were all, observes Mr. Forsyth, cessions at the close of a war. On what principle can such a distinction rest? All subjects of the Crown possess the same rights and incur the same obligations. Allegiance by the English law is correlative with protection and is to be looked upon as a relation not only between a sovereign and subjects, but as between a corporation and its members. That Her Majesty's subjects in India have the same rights with all her other subjects is clear from the Queen's Proclamation of 1858; the same fundamental rule, restricting the prerogative of the Crown from interference with the allegiance of subjects and their right to protection, must apply equally to all and every part of Her Majesty's dominions. Vattel's arguments on the principles involved commend themselves to our reason. In his book 1, ch 21, sec 263, he says—"A nation ought to preserve itself, it ought to preserve all its members, it cannot abandon them, and it is under an engagement to support them in their ranks as members of the nation. It has not then a right to traffic with their rank and liberty on account of any advantage it may expect to derive from such a negociation. They have joined the society for the purpose of being members of it. They submit to the authority of the State for the purpose of promoting in concert their common welfare and safety, and not of being at its disposal like a farm or an herd of cattle. But the nation may lawfully abandon them in case of extreme necessity, and she has a right to cut them off from the body if the public safety requires." In considering further whether the prince has power to dismember the State, he says that "this depends on whether he has received full and absolute authority from the nation," and proceeds—"The nation ought never to abandon its members, but in a case of necessity, or with a view to the public safety and to preserve itself from total ruin, and the prince ought not to give them up for the same reasons. But since he has received an absolute authority it belongs to him to judge of the necessity of the case, and of what the safety of the State requires." We have no knowledge of the reasons which induced the transfer of Ghanglee and other villages to the State of Bhownuggur, but it is certain that there existed no such necessity as is recognised by the publicists. If, then, it be a fundamental law, that the sovereign cannot of himself dismember territories, and that he can only do so with the sanction of the people in cases of real necessity, it follows that the Indian Legislature cannot make, and the Crown cannot sanction, a law having for its object the dismemberment of the State in times of peace. Further, if the sanction of Parliament be necessary for a cession in times of peace, and if allegiance be indefeasible, it follows that such a direction of the law, as the one we are contemplating, must of necessity affect the authority of Parliament, and those unwritten laws and constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, where on depends the allegiance of persons to the Crown of the United Kingdom. This being so, sec. 113 of the Indian Evidence Act, though not disallowed, is not protected by sec. 24, and 25 Vic., ch. 67, and we cannot therefore follow its directions. For these reasons we decline to alter our decision, which will therefore stand. Costs on appellant.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A WOMAN (caste Rungree), living in the city of Lahore, gave birth to three sons on the 30th ultimo. The mother and infants are doing well!

THE annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Doveton College, Madras, took place on Thursday evening, in the hall of the Institution, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Holloway presiding.

MR. STOGDON, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Rawul Pindee, takes leave to the hills, instead of furlough to Europe. Mr. Christie, who was transferred to Montgomery, will, we understand, officiate for him.

MR. C. W. CARPENTER, Settlement Officer, Allahabad, has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, during the absence from that department of Mr. A Colvin, who officiates as Secretary to the Government.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. F. DE H. LARPENT, as Lecturer on History and English Literature at the Lahore College, has been disallowed by Sir Richard Temple, we hear, on the ground that it was objectionable for him (Mr. Larpent) to take remuneration from the College for such services while he was enjoying the princely emoluments of the Financial Department. As Mr. Larpent does not care to work for nothing, the College loses the benefit of his talents, and will have to look out a long while before it can make so good a selection.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION CHAPEL AT SECUNDERABAD.—The Governor in Council has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,500 from Provincial Funds towards the cost of enlarging the Church of Scotland Mission Chapel at Secunderabad, so as to afford accommodation for the Presbyterian congregation, for whom the Government now rent the occasional use of a portion of the public rooms for Divine service. The monthly charge for rent will cease as soon as the extension is so far completed as to allow of the building being used.—*Madras Times.*

ACCIDENT ON THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAY.—On Thursday, at 10-30 A. M., while the municipal train with passengers of the Eastern Bengal Railway train, was driving into town a serious accident occurred. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Lawder had just come out of their house, situated oposite the Police Office, when the train ran against their carriage, and by the shock Mrs. Lawder was pitched out of it. Mr. Lawder's coachman's toes were cut off by the wheels of the train, and the syce also received some severe bruises on one of his hands, which necessitated their removal to hospital. The carriage and horse have also been damaged. We hear Mr. Lawder will take proceedings in the Small Cause Court against the Justices.—*Englishman.*

OPENING OF THE NEW CENTRAL STATION, MADRAS.—From an advertisement of the Madras Railway Company, the public will gather the welcome news that at last the new station is to be opened. This event is to take place on the 17th instant when the Royapooram and Perambore stations will cease to be used for their present purpose. Madras possesses in the new building the most spacious and commodious Railway Station in India, an edifice of which this Presidency has reason to be proud. The Royapooram station, though certainly ornamented with a handsome façade, is not what such a structure should have been. It is dark and close, while the rooms for the accommodation of the public have long been unsuitable to a city like Madras. In the new station the Company can fairly say "*nous avons changé tout cela.*"—*Madras Mail.*

A CURIOUS CASE has lately been heard at Lahore. A girl of some 13 years of age, married to a boy of one of the wandering tribes in the Lahore jungle beyond the Ravee, had a quarrel with her mother-in-law about work, and in revenge took the little daughter of her mother-in-law to the jungle outside the huts and nearly severed the child's head from its body. The police found the body and could not imagine who had done it, but the village tracker at once recognised the girl's tracks and she openly admitted she had killed the child, and gave up the knife, which she had hidden. When brought before the Magistrate at Lahore she confessed fully, with a coolness that could only be characterised as wonderful. These wandering labourers obtain a remarkably early precociousness owing to their hard life, and the children of some of them, taken in hand by the missionaries, have proved particularly intelligent scholars, but the development of intellect in this case has hardly been satisfactory.—*Indian Public Opinion*, April 1.

REFUSING TO START A TRAIN.—Last Monday evening the assistant station master of Howrah was, it is said, placed in a very helpless position by the driver of the 4-45 passenger train refusing to receive his signal to start. It appears that when the time was due for the train to start, the assistant station master gave the signal, and the driver not acknowledging the signal, as is usually done, by sounding the whistle, the station master waved the green flag for five minutes, and still not hearing the whistle, he sent a guard to enquire about the delay. The guard on going up to the engine, and enquiring of the driver as to the cause of the delay, was told by him that he would not start until he received a signal from the guard of the train. The guard informed him that the rule was for the station master to start the train, and not the guard. The driver continued in his refusal to start, when the station master was compelled to inform Mr. Cowie, the District Traffic Superintendent, who hastened to the engine and spoke to the driver regarding his conduct, when he started with his train. A delay of twenty-five minutes was caused. We hear that a judicial enquiry is to be held into the driver's conduct.—*Englishman.*

A HARD CASE.—The *Bangalore Herald* says—"Some weeks ago we mentioned in our local columns that a Dr. Anthony had been arrested here on a charge of criminal breach of trust at the instance of the Cochin authorities and had been conveyed to that place under charge of Inspector Kilman. It gives us pleasure now to be able to say that on due investigation, no crime was found to lie against Dr. Anthony, and he was honourably acquited by the magistrate. But we think there are features in Dr. Anthony's case which call for strong reprobation and very serious notice. Dr. Anthony was Port Surgeon of Cochin, and as such had frequent intercourse with the captains of vessels in harbour. One of these purchased jewellery from a native, when at the Doctor's house, to the amount of Rs. 45, but left Cochin without paying him. Some time after Dr. Anthony came to Bangalore with his wife and family, and after a residence here of a few weeks he found himself one morning tapped on the shoulder by Kilman, the Inspector, with the startling words—"you're my prisoner." Dr. Anthony, whose wife was then seriously ill, asked the nature of the charge preferred against him and by whom. But no information whatever was vouchsafed to him by any of the authorities, and it will scarcely be credited that, owing to an informality in the warrant issued from Cochin, Dr. Anthony, a respectable medical practitioner, was confined in a common lock-up at this station for no less than twenty-three days. He was then forwarded to Cochin in charge of Inspector Kilman, and this person's treatment of him we hope will not pass without very serious notice. At every railway station, we understand, he drew particular attention to Dr. Anthony as a prisoner in his custody charged with criminal breach of trust knowing that he was innocent of the charge,—the doctor's feelings may well be imagined. On arriving at Cochin he was at once sent to hospital, being seriously ill, and in the course of a few days his case was gone into by Mr. Winterbotham, the Deputy Collector, who after a careful investigation dismissed the case, honourably acquitting Dr. Anthony. Comment on this case is, we think, quite unnecessary beyond drawing attention to the fact that any rascally native may go before a magistrate, make whatever statements he chooses against any respectable party, obtain a warrant, and no matter where situated or under what circumstances, have that party taken into custody. In the case to which we allude it may be said that Dr. Anthony had his remedy at law. But *cui bono?* His accuser was a man not worth fifty rupees. We are informed that had not a kind hearted friend, Mr. Gantz, barrister-at-law, assisted Dr. Anthony to return to his family at Bangalore, he would have been left perfectly destitute and without a friend in the world. That he is a very hardly used man is evident enough, and we hope the case will be a warning to district magistrates in future how they grant warrants on the representations of natives against parties at a distance. To the credit of Mr. L. Ricketts, the officiating Commissioner of the Bangalore Division, we may mention that during the period Dr. Anthony was in custody in Bangalore, he permitted him the privilege of spending three hours a day with his afflicted wife and family. We understand that the unmerited harshness and hardships experienced by Dr. Anthony will yet be brought to the notice of Government.

THE PRIMATE ON INTEMPERANCE.—The following pastoral has been addressed by his Grace the Primate to his suffragans, the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury:—"Lambeth Palace, February 24, 1873. My dear Lord,—The alarming extent to which intemperance prevails in this country has been fully established by the report of the Committee on Intemperance of the Lower House of Convocation in this province, which with its valuable and exhaustive appendix has been for some time before the country, and has been the means of calling general attention to the degrading and destructive vice of which it treats. But hitherto no effort has been made by the Church in its collective capacity for the suppression of this great national evil. A society, however, based upon the principles laid down in a supplementary report of the said committee, now before the House, and likely to enlist the co-operation of all persons interested in the suppression of intemperance, has been recently inaugurated at a meeting held in Lambeth Library, on the 18th of this month, at which I myself presided. It seems desirable that the organization possessed by our Church through its bishops, archdeacons, rural deans, and parochial clergy should now be employed for the purpose of supplying information, and for dealing with a vice so injurious to the welfare of our people in every parish. I hope that you will employ such means as you may think best suited for the purpose to bring this important subject under the notice of the clergy and laity of your diocese.—I remain, my dear lord, your faithful brother, A. C. Cantuar."

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Swaine & Boord's Orange Bitters	14	0
Nouilly Pratt's Vermouth	15	0

Our object, in offering our Wines for sale at Cost Price, is, as before stated, speedy realization of assets and settlement of account.
This is an opportunity which is not likely to recur, and we would particularly call the attention of Presidents of Messes, Clubs, and Residents, in the Mofussil, generally, to the advantages to be derived by laying in a stock of the Wines now offered.
Particular care will be taken not to include *Wines out of condition*—these will form the subject of a special sale by Auction to the *highest bidder.*
PAYNE & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
J. & C. WHITE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY,
In cases of 2 dozen quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
HOUSEHOLD CLARET.
Recent accurate analyses of this Wine have proved it to be one of the purest in the Bombay market.
[See *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th September.]
The Wines associated with it in the order of quality and purity are—One superior at Rs. 30 per dozen, and two inferior at Rs. 26 and Rs. 18 per dozen respectively. This gratifying result shows that D. S. K. & Co.'s efforts to place a pure, wholesome, and cheap Wine within the reach of all have been perfectly successful.
Per dozen Quarts—Rs. 9; Pints—Rs. 5.
AROMATIC DISTILLATE, per Bottle Rs. 1-8.
D. S. KEMP & Co.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.
LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

GAZOGENES
For the domestic production of
Soda Water, Lemonade, | Aërated Water, Gingerade,
and
Effervescing Wines.
The Apparatus is made of one piece of glass (whereby the chance of leakage is much diminished), and is, in the opinion of the Undersigned, who have sold many hundreds of different patterns, superior in convenience and durability to every other kind.
Each Rs. 12.
Measure or Powders Re. 1.
Crystalized Tartaric Acid, per bottle Rs. 3.
Bicarbonate of Soda per bottle Re. 1-12.

Syrup of Lemon	Qts. 1-8	Pts. 1.
Syrup of Ginger	,, 1-8	,, 1.
Tonic Refresher		,, 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.
CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.	H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.	THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.	THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.
REVISED PRICE LIST.
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS—	Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES—	Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 34,* Rs. 38*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS—	Rs. 86
Ditto	Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints	Rs. 27
SHERRIES—Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 26, Rs. 34,	Rs. 36
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA—	Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent*	Rs. 26
PORTS—	Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28, Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8*, Rs. 12
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 14, Rs. 16*, Rs. 18*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32*
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE—	Rs. 17*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON and VOLNAY	Rs. 21
NUITS—	Rs. 26
CHABLIS—(La Moutonne)	Rs. 26*
CHABLIS Light—	Rs. 17*
STEIN WEIN in Bocksbeutel—	Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best— Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33,	Rs. 42
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch—	Rs. 22
JAMAICA RUM—	Rs. 23-8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA—	Rs. 19
LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only—	Rs. 26
CURACOA, Orange and White—	Rs. 38*
MARASCHINO DI ZARA—	Rs. 38*
CHERRY BRANDY—	Rs. 28*
BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23. KILL THE CROW—	Rs. 27

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

BEERS.
Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens quarts and 6 dozens Pints, none superior in the market.

TERMS.
Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND
EAST STREET, POONA,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.
By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of
Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumours,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.
As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.
FOR SALE AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

FILTERS
SILICATED CARBON.

	Rs.
Half Gallon	9
One Gallon	12
Two Gallons	20
Two Gallons, Marbled, Elegant	22

LIPSCOMBE'S PATENT.

	Rs.
Half Gallon	8
One Gallon	12
Two Gallons	15

D. S. KEMP & Co.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, on Goods in same, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—
FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.
MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
CAPITAL £500,000.
Amount paid up, upwards of £270,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.
CENTRAL TRUSTEES.
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DIRECTORS.
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE offers a new and easy method of assuring Lives for any amount from Rs. 1,000 upwards on most advantageous terms.
The leading features are :—
1st.—Undertaking Life Assurance only, and not combining with it the more hazardous and less remunerative business of Fire and Marine Insurance.
2nd.—Charging English rates of premium for India, and one uniform rate for the whole world, so abolishing all restrictions on Foreign Residence, Travelling, &c.; the National English Life Table, constructed for the Government, being taken as the basis of the premiums charged.
3rd.—Granting the option to Assurants of paying for their Life Policies a limited number of premiums, extending over five to thirty years, instead of continuing payments during the whole of their life-time, payments ceasing after the term of years arranged for have expired, but the full sum assured being paid by the Company, without deduction, should lapse of life occur before the term of years has expired.
4th.—Participations in the Company's Profits to all Assurers alike, there being but one scale of premiums, and no advantage gained by one class of Assurants at the expense of another.
5th.—Securing to the Assured a sum of money for each premium paid, by giving a Positive Promissory Note, or fully paid-up policy, for the proportion of the sum assured represented by the premium, free from all conditions, and payable "to bearer;" which Promissory Notes, even if further payments be not made, remain always in force, and are payable in full at death of the Assured, or may be surrendered to the Company [illegible]
6th.—Making a sure provision for the payment of claims by investing in Government Securities, in Trust with the Official Trustee of Bombay, all the Net Premiums received (four-fifths of the gross premiums), and which Fund is only available for the payment of Policies, and can be used for no other purpose. Additional security to Policyholders is afforded by the investment in Consols in England of 20 per cent. of the paid-up Capital of the Company, to provide for any extraordinary mortality amongst the Assured, and to be drawn upon only in case of the Premium Fund failing to meet claims.
7th.—Exempting sums payable under Positive Note, from Legacy Duty or other charges, neither Probate of Will nor Letters of Administration being necessary to legalize their payment.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM
ILLUSTRATED BY ASSURANCE ON 20 LIVES ACTUALLY COMPLETED IN CALCUTTA.
Being a portion of the business effected during the first seven weeks of the Company's experience in India.

Policy No.	Age of Assured.	Amount assured at death.	How the Premium is to be paid.	Annual or first Premium.	Amount of Premium to Profit in Govt. Securities.	Amount of Premium withdrawable.	Annual Premium Income.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		2,02,000		7,397 0 0	5,917 7 8	11,083 14 4	2,938 13 0 9,730 1 4

*These are the distinctive features of the Positive System.
EXAMPLE.—Policy No. 6 :—This Assured, should he live to pay the 80 quarterly premiums arranged for, will afterwards be free from further charge, but the sum assured, Rs. 20,000, will remain in force till his death, and bonuses will be added at each division of profits. Should the Assured die before the 20 years during which his payments are arranged for have expired, but had regularly paid premiums during his life-time, the full sum assured will be paid by the Company at his death, without any deduction for premiums to complete the term. [illegible]
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
Office, Treacher's Building.

RUTTONJEE & Co., direct IMPORTERS of the undermentioned GOODS offer them at comparatively lower prices than procurable elsewhere.
CASHMERE, DELHI, and RAMPORE SHAWLS.
BURNOUSES, CHILDREN'S MANTLES, APRON CLOAKS.
CAPS, SLIPPERS, DRESSING GOWNS, COATS, &c. &c.
17, Meadow Street, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.
To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.
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